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UNTO THE DESIRED HAVEN.

PSALM CVII.

What matter how the winds may blow,
Or blow they east, or blow they west;
What reck I how the tides may flow,
Some ebb or flood alike is best?
No summer calm, no winter gale,
Impedes or drives me from my way;
I steadfast toward the Haven sail
That lies, perhaps, not far away.

I mind the weary days of old,
When motionless I seemed to lie;
The nights when fierce the billows rolled,
And changed my course, I knew not why.
I feared the calm, I feared the gale,
Foreboding danger and delay,
Forgetting I was thus to sail
To reach what seemed so far away.

I measure not the loss and fret
Which through those years of doubt I bore,
I keep the memory fresh, and yet
Would hold God's patient mercy more.
What wrecks have passed me in the gale,
What ships gone down on summer day,
While I, with furled or spreading sail,
Stood for the Haven far away!

What matter how the winds may blow,
Since fair or foul alike are best?
God holds them in His hand, I know,
And I may leave to Him the rest,
Assured that neither calm nor gale
Can bring me danger or delay,
As I still toward the Haven sail
That lies, I know, not far away.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

A ROMANCE OF THE PYRENEES.

[From an Old Magazine.]

I am a Spaniard and the only son and sole heir of Don Guzman de Mansoria, a grandee of Spain of the second class, by whom I was educated according to my fortune and exalted rank. At the age of twenty-five I lost my father. It is the custom in Spain that at the death of a father the nobles should wear mourning for one year and pass that time in a state of absolute solitude at their remotest estates. I loved my father tenderly and deeply regretted his loss. I observed my country's custom on that event as a holy duty, and in conformity thereto removed into Aragon, where I had a castle situated at the foot of Mount Maladetta, on the extreme frontier, between Spain and France. This was in the year 1779, when Spain was still beautiful and mighty, although the nobility and clergy ruled it with an iron despotism; and the feudal laws, more rigidly enforced than they had ever been, even in France, were better consolidated by the perfect understanding on this point between the priests and the Crown. The nobles ruled the people and the King ruled all. For my part, I frankly admit that I was promised my title of Count and prized the prerogatives of my rank and the rights of my birth. My steward dispensed justice to my vassals in my name, and when his decisions appeared unjust to them they appealed to me in person.

The gallows, which stood before the great gate of the castle, pithily announced my power of condemning to death within the limits of my county. By law all smugglers were subject to this rigorous penalty, to which my deputy always condemned them with unsparing severity, and which I always commuted to a lighter punishment. At this time the smugglers were in greater numbers than they are now, and as I had received directions from Court to suppress this illegal traffic, I had armed my vassals, who patrolled all the defiles and by-roads, scoured the mountains, and assisted the officers of the King's customs on all occasions. This rigorous pursuit of the smugglers increased their audacity and inspired them with desperation and revenge. Before they were only dealers in prohibited articles; they now became brigands, organized regular bands into troops, and opposed open resistance in the field to the King's and my jurisdiction. One day fifty of my people were attacked near La Picade and cruelly massacred by these bandits; whereupon I vowed never again to remit or commute the sentence of my deputy, but to hang up the first smuggler who should be captured,

A few days afterwards the worthy functionary was announced and presented me with a death-warrant for my signature. I hesitated, trembled and could not proceed. It is such a shocking, chilling thought that a few letters, so rapidly and easily traced, should have the power of depriving a fellow-creature of life! I tried to read the sentence, but my eyes were clouded and I could not see distinctly, so I asked the steward to read it. He commenced with an official tone, but I stopped him at the second line—when I found that the culprit was a girl only eighteen years old!

"My Lord, said the functionary, "Milanetta is the daughter of the captain of smugglers. She daily deceives the vigilance of the guards, and passes and repasses between Spain and France with intelligence to direct the movements of the two troops of bandits, and they could not possibly baffle our authority but for her. This young woman is guilty; I have condemed her, and it is your duty to sanction the law's award. You have pledged yourself to the rigid execution of justice to your vassals, and you owe it to the kind. The word of a Spanish grandee is sacred; therefore, my Lord, you must sign that paper."

"Never! What; send a girl only eighteen years old to death! I couldn't muster strength to do it. What did she urge in her defense?"

"Nothing."

"Has she confessed the charge?"

"No."

"Then I suspend the execution of the sentence. Conduct Milanetta here. I wish to see and interrogate her personally."

My deputy obeyed, and in an instant afterwards Milanetta stood before me. Oh, if you had seen that youthful creature, glittering with grace and beauty! Had you noticed the sublimity of her looks at that trying moment, the clear olive of her expensive brow (the sun, you know, kisses our Spanish maidens with a scorching embrace), her dark tresses floating loose in the mountain breeze, her noble attitude and the majestic bearing of her head, like me, you would first of all have admired; like me you would have felt an involuntary respect for her; like me, perhaps, you would have loved her! I was then only twenty-five, and knew nothing of women but what I had learned in the cloisters of Salamanca, or the courts and revels of Madrid. My heart was yet in its virgin freshness, my head was heated under our burning sun, and I felt that inscrutable want of something to invent with the rich worship of my soul; something which should burst upon me like a vision of light, even if it consumed me in its revelation. When I commenced my examination I was much more agitated than my prisoner. We were alone, and I am sure my emotion must have been apparent when I said:

"Do you know the punishment to which the steward has condemned you!"

"Yes, my Lord," was her answer, in a low, calm voice—"to death."

"Before confirming the law's sentence I have desired to see you, to ascertain from yourself whether you have no extenuating circumstances to allege."

"Nothing."

"You are a smuggler, then?"

"Oh, no!"

"Why, then, do you cross into France every night? What other motives could induce you to expose yourself to such peril?"

"That I will never disclose."

"Recollect that the only means of saving your life is a frank and reserved declaration of"——

"I know it, but I will not do it. I will reply to you, my Lord, as I did to your judge: I have never smuggled. Whether I cross nightly into France or not is my own business, and my motives are my own. My doom is spoken; let it be executed; I am ready to suffer it. My Lord, I shall not answer another inquiry."

From that moment she was insensible to advice, menaces or entreaties. Nothing could overcome her obstinate silence. During three days I was constantly with her, and did all that I could to extract her secret from her; but she treasured in the bottom of her heart what she wished to conceal from me, while she soon guessed what I dared not disclose to her. Yes, it was in her chill and comfortless cell that I—her judge, her lord the arbiter of her life—fell at her feet and revealed in passionate accents what she had already read in my looks and gestures. It was in her prison that she coldly repulsed my love and rejected her pardon on the terms I offered it. No one who had seen us then would have said: "He is the judge and she is the victim. "She was always calm, cold and resigned, while I endured all the tortures of disappointed love irritated by repulses. The vault of the prison resounded with my entreaties and angry exclamations, my sighs and passionate appeals; and I momentarily was the prey of every contending emotion—now ready to kill Milanetta and now resolving to save her at all hazards; now begging her to be mine, and now determined to aid the executioner to perform his fatal office. I was no longer myself—I loved for the first time, and the being to whom I poured out my heart and soul in protestations of adorations, transport and idolatry coldly answered; "I cannot listen to you: I love another." After an awful outbreak of rage at such an announcement, I insisted upon knowing who my rival was, but she replied with the same calmness of tone and look, "That you shall never know."

At this juncture a violent knocking was heard at the prison door. My people were looking for me on all sides, as a French nobleman had just arrived in great haste at the castle and demanded to see me immediately. I went to him at once, striving in vain to hide from my servant the emotions with which I was agitated, and at whose violence I myself was alarmed. I made my appearance in the great hall, a prey to the most gloomy forebodings. I there saw a young man, who was pacing the hall with hurried footsteps, and who desired to converse without witnesses.

"I am the Marquis de Clairval," said he; "I possess a castle in France, which, like yours, is on the very frontier, and like you, I am engaged in suppressing smuggling and executing justice against those engaged in it."

The name of the Marquis was familiar to me, as we had corresponded together to devise measures for the security of the frontier.

"But," continued he, "however rigid and unrelenting may be our justice against those taken in the fact, it is rather too much that we should condemn innocent people to death merely because they refuse to give reasons for their behavior."

"To what do you allude, Monsieur?"

"Listen to me. A young girl, named Milanetta, has fallen into the hands of your officers"——

"Ha! can you explain?"——

"That is the sole object of my visit. It was but this morning that I heard of her arrest, her condemnation and that she declined disclosing the motive of her frequent trips into France by night. I know the cause and am come to unfold it to you; but it is in full confidence of your honor and discretion. Milanetta is mine!"

"Yours? You Milanetta's lover!"

"You seem surprised at this—because such a beautiful creature as Milanetta did not reside with me in my castle, or that I did not take her with me to Paris during last winter. You may be also astonished that a noble of France should be sufficiently enamoured of a peasant girl to submit to the constraint of mystery and the harass and trouble of nightly and dangerous interviews. But Milanetta is not one of those women who yield easily, nor is she one whose influence can be easily shaken off."

"I think I know her character," I added.

"Oh, no! You never can know the deep well of love and energetic feeling in the heart of that young creature. You could never know that in yielding to the passion which possessed her, and which I shared, she has never passed one day without weeping for her guilt, even in our tenderest meetings. She has risked everything to see me and to love me in secret—and now you have the object of her nocturnal journeys, which she would not disclose to you because she would have had to blush at the confession, and lest a public declaration made to her judge should come to the ears of her father. To prevent this she would have died without opening her lips. Now, my Lord, I have said sufficient to convince you that she is unjustly condemned. You are absolute here. I ask her pardon of you and feel assured you will gladly concede it."

The Marquis' language, the love which he confessed, and Milanetta's passion for him, of which he boasted so proudly and fervently, threw me into rage and despair. Ideas of vengeance and of blood rushed through my brain until I grew giddy. Without a consciousness of what I was doing, or going to do, I rang the bell impatiently and ordered Milanetta to be brought immediately before me.

"Do not let her see me!" cried the Marquis; "let her not be made acquainted with what I have done; if she learned that it was to me that she owed her life, her feelings towards me would be all absorbed in gratitude, and it is her love only that I desire."

This expression increased my frenzy, while the Marquis, who was nearly as much agitated as I was, did not perceive my emotion. He only heard the sound of steps in the corridor, and thinking it was Milanetta, who approached, he asked me where he could conceal himself. I pointed to the door of my closet, and the moment it closed upon him Milanetta came into the hall. For a minute I was speechless, overpowered by transports of envy and passion. Milanetta turned away from the fierce expression of my features. With a hoarse voice I shouted, "I know your lover now; I am no longer ignorant who it is you prefer to me. He has come to solicit your pardon. The Marquis de Clairval has cleared you of the charge of smuggling, but he has acknowledged that you are his *aime!*"

"What!" she frantically exclaimed, "has the Marquis been here?"

"He is here still, Milanetta."

"What, here? here in your power? Oh! spare him, my Lord, spare him. It is only I who have deserved your vengeance—death is my portion; but for him"——

"Yes, scornful girl! Death for you! He has asked for mercy for you—he has come to ask me to place you again in his arms; but I will give you to the executioner, and your lover shall witness—

The Marquis flung open the door with violence. I had quite forgotten that he was there, and he heard every word I spoke. At his appearance Milanetta uttered one despairing shriek, while I looked at them both vindictively. He beckoned me aside, and said with a low voice: "My Lord Count, you are a gentleman by birth, but you have disgraced your name and rank. Among people of our station the sword is the only arbiter, and the injuries of jealousy or love are settled by that appeal. It is not by hanging Milanetta that you should revenge yourself, when you have the opportunity as a gentleman of fighting me."

"What? Would you accept a challenge?"

"This very instant."

"But you know the strict laws against dueling, and the vigorous strictness with which both kings exact the penalty?"

"I know very well that both in France and Spain the duelist is punished by the forfeiture of his estates; that his shield is defaced and his coat of arms burned, and that if his enemy is killed he is beheaded; but I hate you now as strongly as you can hate me, and to hold up my sword's point to your heart I would face every peril and every disgrace!"

"To-morrow, then, at daybreak, I will be at Venasque with a second."

"Be it so. And now sign Milanetta's pardon."

"Her pardon?"

"It is the first and only condition of our meeting."

I signed it, and handed it to Milanetta, who refused to take it.

"What will it avail me," said she, "when my father knows the secret of my nocturnal journeys? When he questions me, what answer shall I give him? If I tell him the truth, he will kill me on the spot."

"Kill you, Milanetta?"

"He is only a smuggler or a bandit in your eyes; but this bandit is as jealous of his daughter's honor as any peer of France or grandee of Spain. He will kill me, I tell you, and I would prefer dying by the executioner's hand to his."

Next morning, before the sun rose, I was at the very extremity of the Spanish frontier, and the Marquis made his appearance almost as soon. He brought his second, but I had forgotten to bring one. A man on horseback was passing within a few paces of us. I called to him, and asked him if he would become my second in a duel.

He immediately dismounted, measured our swords like a person accustomed to the business, and offered me his own as better tempered than mine. We had scarcely crossed our blades when the French and Spanish guards came running up, separated us, enjoined us to desist and threatened to arrest us if we renewed the combat. Milanetta had informed them of our intentions. I perceived the rage and mortification of the Marquis at this interruption, but I told him that we could laugh at this interference, and fight before their faces without their having the power to interfere.

"The frontier of France and Spain is marked by that cross. You, who are a Frenchman, cross into Spain, while I step into France. We can then cross our blades, with our feet touching the frontier line, which we can keep between our bodies and our swords. The Spaniard who fights a Frenchman on French ground, and the Frenchman who meets a Spaniard on Spanish soil, cannot be reached by the law, for the King of Spain has no more power over you than the King of France has over me, and neither would violate the laws of nations by arresting their subjects on a foreign territory."

With one bound I stood upon the territory of France, while the Marquis remained in Spain, and we both called to the guards: "Back, marshalmen o' France, you have no authority over a nobleman of Spain." "Away, holy brotherhood of Spain, keep your hands off a gentleman of France."

The soldiers fell back amazed and irresolute, while we stood and fought in the narrow pass, where there was not room for more than a man to stand. Our swords had scarcely recrossed when the Marquis fell, pierced to the heart. I rushed forward to support him, when my second, holding me in his iron grasp, shouted: "Stop where you are! One foot forward and death stares you in the face, and that upon the scaffold!" His words were interrupted by a shriek, and we saw Milanetta fling herself upon the dead body, uttering the most passionate exclamations of agony and tenderness. My second gnashed his teeth when he saw and heard her. He rushed to her and tore her roughly from the body which she embraced. She uttered a heart-piercing shriek, and, falling on her knees and clasping her hands, she exclaimed:

"Forgive me, father, forgive me!"

"Dishonored!" answered he, with a gloomy voice. "Then die with him!" and with one blow of his knife he laid her lifeless at his feet. Then lifting up her body he flung it to me, saying "She who dies in her shame is not worthy of finding a grave in her country; the soil of Spain rejects the body of Milanetta, who gave her self up to a Frenchman."

The guards of the holy brotherhood surrounded the smuggler, who threw his knife away and held out his hands to them.

"Bind me," said he; "I am the leader of the smugglers— you can hang me at once for smuggling, but not for killing my daughter. You have outlawed the smuggler, and therefore he takes justice into his own hands."

My estate was confiscated, my escutcheon disfigured, my castle burned and a price set upon my head; but heaven has punished me in lengthening my existence and protracting my sorrows. I have survived this event fifty years, but my heart is still young in recollections and sufferings, and from that time I have never trod upon the soil of my country.

HARRY OF THE WEST.

And his First Venture with American Wine.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

There were residing at Ashland, the residence of Mr. Clay, near Lexington, in 1843 and '44 three of his grandsons and myself, attending the classes of Transylvania University. During the fall of '43 Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, sent to Mr. Clay a five gallon demijohn of wine, sealed with ordinary wax, and stamped with a letter "L" that had the appearance of having been cut from a piece of rough wood. Charles, Mr. Clay's confidential colored servant, was requested to place the demijohn in a secure place in the cellar. Mr. Clay gave us the privilege, after finishing our class studies each night, of going to the cellar for what apples and cider we wished. On one occasion Henry Duralde, one of the mess, proposed to me instead of filling the pitcher with cider to tap the demijohn of native American wine. We did so, and continued to do so night after night, as we preferred it to cider, until it was empty.

A consultation was held, and an unanimous opinion expressed that something must be done, and that without delay. We brought into our confidence the old Guinea gardener, Mike, at 11 o'clock at night, and snow six inches on the ground; which resulted in his assisting us, in consideration of a quarter of a dollar cash in hand, in taking the demijohn to town some three miles distant, and for fifteen cents a gallon, got an old dutchman who made a precarious living by trading whisky at night with *colored persons*, to fill up five gallons of the same. On our return we smeared over some sealing-wax; and having cut a letter L from the end of a broom-stick, branded it, and placed it once more in the cellar where it belonged.

During the fall of 1844, when there was every indication that Mr. Clay would be elected President, he gave a dinner party to Tom Corwin, Charlie Morehead, and many of his near friends. As usual, at this dinner Mr. Clay had his household family, including ourselves, present. We sat down to the table at 2 o'clock, as was customary at that time. After a long and sumptuous dinner, during which time many wines were discussed, Mr. Clay said: "Gentlemen, I have an abiding confidence the day will soon come when America will prove to be the great wine-producing country of the world; and with your permission I will produce a sample of the first American wine ever made, from my old friend, Nicholas Longworth. Charlie, my boy, can you go down in the cellar and bring up from the right-hand corner that demijohn of wine that came from Mr. Longworth?" "Yes, sir." "Hold, Charlie; see here. Now you do so with very great care. Should you shake it the very least bit you will spoil it. Now, Charlie, just set it with the greatest ease on the floor beside me. Ah! that's all right. Now, my good boy, take the corkscrew and extract the cork; and don't shake it. There, there, take it under your arm, easy if you please, and just tip us a little all round. Now, gentlemen, we will, with your permission, drink standing, to the health of our friend, Nicholas Longworth, the manufacturer of the first native wine ever made in America." As the wine touched their lips Mr. Clay looked at us boys seated at one corner of the table, and with that stentorian voice that was so peculiar to him when roused, cried "Boys!" We slipped from our seats, through the side door, and as we entered the cedar trees out of sight, heard such a shout from the guests as we never heard in the mansion at Ashland.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

One Banning, a bad and ridiculous lad
Among the Congressional vermin,
Has dared, they assert, the feelings to hurt
Of William Tecumseh Sherman.

This great William T.—who could do it but he?—
Has recently issued his firman,
And or'ered, in peace, a large army increase—
Has William Tecumseh Sherman.

But Banning, who knows, as well you may suppose,
No more about war than a merman,
Has brought in a bill quite opposed to the will
Of William Tecumseh Sherman.

Though Sherman, you see, wished the army to be
A bully big thing, like the German,
That man would persist in reducing the list,
In spite of the orders of Sherman.

He says that the size of the thing and its prize
Are points for the House to determine;
And what's worse, you may say, he has cut down the pay
Of William Tecumseh Sherman.

To this thing averse, William hastens to curse—
And his talk's not a bit like a sermon—
The Congressional fools who refuse to be tools
For William Tecumseh Sherman.

He says they are hogs, and no better than dogs,
With coats unlike that of the ermine,
And not worthy the spite of so shining a light
As William Tecumseh Sherman.

So now you can see that the army should be
Above those Congressional vermin,
And rule all the land at the mighty command
Of William Tecumseh Sherman.

THE Moffat Bell Punch:

Punch, brothers, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of th' bar-keepaire,
A one cent slip for a lager baire,
A two-cent nip for a whisky squaire,
A quarter 'f a dollar for a regular taire,
Punch, brothers, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of a customaire.

THE SONG OF THE MILK-MAID.

Turn! turn! for my cheeks they burn,
Turn by the vale, my Harry!
Fill, pail! Fill, pail!
He's turned by the vale,
And there by the stile waits Harry.
Fill, fill—fill, pail—fill!
For there by the stile waits Harry.
The world may go round—the world may stand still,
But I—can milk and marry.

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Now, that all sounds well, but we happen to know the milk maid didn't say it just that way. As near as we could catch the words, she sang.

So! so! brute! hu' dub your foot!
Look at ye now, where you've stuck it!
Hold still your tail
Stiff as a flail,
And both hind feet in the bucket!
There stands a tramp by the barnyard gate,
And—so there! you brute, or I'll lam ye!
So, now; so! Ah, beast! There you go!
And there goes the pail, too, dog
gon a cow, anyhow.

—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A COUNTRY DOCTOR

Of the Good Old Times When Fees Were Small and Diseases Few.

[Boston Advertiser.]

Among my collection of relics is a curious old tooth-puller belonging to an old New Hampshire doctor, of a pattern in common use in the back country down to as late a period as twenty-five years ago, and which may, for all we know to the contrary, have been the kind used for a hundred years back, or more. It is a rusty old instrument of a sort of wrench-like pattern, and many a time have I looked upon it with dread as the doctor took it out of its wrappings of old cloth and prepared to apply its jaws to my own. Only a diagram could give its precise character understandingly. Once fastened on the objective tooth that tooth must come out unless the doctor or the patient's jaw broke down. But the doctor, though short-winded, was pretty muscular and very persevering. If one grinding horrible twist did not tear out the tooth, there must be repetitions of the agonizing operations. The charge made was invariably seventeen cents. We have before us the old doctor's day book. We keep it with the black old jaw-breaker.

We turn to the date of 1826, and run over a month or two of his charges to get the average rates of his tariff in those days. We run across many of those tooth-pulling items. The charge is always the same, 17 cents. Visits to patients, where no charge was made for drugs, are entered at 33 cents. But the country doctor was then also a traveling apothecary. In a dingy, small black trunk (we have the trunk, and it still smells of drugs and vividly recalls the old doctor,) he carried the tooth-puller, a lancet or two, and a small stock of the druggist kind of drugs—tough old favorites of the heroic practitioners of the old school—a small list of which were made to do service in all sorts of diseases, and which were administered in heavy doses, as the old book of charges shows. But though the medicines were heavy the charges were light. Fifty cents often covers a visit and the cost of several medicines furnished. And these visits generally involved the harnessing up of the doctor's faithful fast little horse—he always kept two good horses which for effect, or of necessity, he always drove at the rate of ten miles an hour. The sight of the doctor in his light open gig, flying over our country roads, was such a common one that we would hardly turn from our hoeing to give it a second glance, unless we had an idea that he had some new and sudden call of some case of sickness we had not heard of.

But the great majority of the doctor's visits were made to chronic patients, whose cases were familiar to all,—which had been talked about year in and year out. There was the widow Jones who had been dying from the dropsy for many a year, and who had to be regularly tapped by the doctor. We always looked upon this operation as something wonderful, and the doctor himself spoke of his doings in this line with a proud satisfaction. Then there was the case of Sally Smith, who had been bed-ridden for ten years. The doctor had to pay her regular visits, though he never gave her much medicine. Many years after the doctor had gone to his long home Sally took a notion to "get well" under the skillful care of some quack who had Yankee shrewdness to discover that there was nothing the matter with her, and in some unexplained way got her on her legs once more. Sally afterward got married and raised a family. Then there was the case of Peter Brown, who had what used to be called the thirty years' consumption; and Mrs. Davis, with chronic rheumatism so bad that her distorted joints were a sight to behold; and old Captain Roberts, who had had what he termed a liver complaint ever since we could remember; and Miss Cynthia Tasker, who was always in feeble health, yet somehow lived to be 80 years old; and the Towie boy, whose bones were made of so poor material that he always had on hand for the doctor's attention a broken limb.

And speaking of broken limbs, reminds us of our own painful experience. One day the doctor came flying over the road to us, for we had been slung upon the hard December ground from the bare back of our runaway horse, getting from the fall a broken arm. The memory of the hard pulling on that broken arm comes vividly to mind as we write. The doctor tugged and sweat to get it into place, and we writhed and roared under the operation.

The heaviest charges upon the doctor's books are for certain visits requiring often all night detentions. One of these, which may be taken to illustrate old-fashioned medical rates, stands thus squarely put: John Rollins, case of obstetrics, to an all-night visit to his wife, with the use of instruments, $2 50. There is no larger single charge in the book than this. James lived seven miles away, in a neighboring town, and this charge covered the long ride in the old gig, perhaps in some dark and stormy night, over rough roads, and a whole night away from home. My lovely young friend, Mary Jones, who became a year or two ago Mrs. William Page, keeps house in a fashionable quarter of the city, found herself in need of the services of that fine, young physician, Dr. Brown, who lives just opposite. Dr. Brown was kept fully informed regarding the progress of things. But it seems some mistakes were made, for after all he did not get in at the celebration. In fact the child was born long before the doctor arrived. Nevertheless there was a charge of $25 in that quarter's bill for services somewhat similar, but far less onerous than those for which the old country doctor charged $2 50.

Our old doctor was a very busy man. He always endeavored to go to church at least half a day on Sunday. But when in church it was no uncommon thing for him to be called out of meeting to attend some sick bed. And what a sensation of sympathy would run through the quiet congregation, as the good doctor would quietly glide down the broad aisle to meet the serious messenger. And how quickly, after the services were ended, would every one in that kind-hearted assembly know just where the doctor had been called, and just how much the caller needed his services.

As we to-day run over the old doctor's day-book, we call to mind the fact that all the patients and the old doctor himself sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. All his skill and all his powerful drugs could only ease their passage to the rural graveyard now so populous, and where so many generations of the town's people rest under the sod. Follow through the book of charges the doctor's connection with one another of these departed patients, and you will be struck by the fact that all must have swallowed a vast quantity of the doctor's potions before the day came when even the confident doctor would come to the conclusion that he might just as well not open the old black medicine trunk.

The Doctor's death was a sudden one and he had no opportunity to experiment upon himself in his last hours. One pleasant Sabbath morning, while sitting quietly in his pew at church, one ear listening to the good preacher, the other alert for the oft coming summons from the porch, a messenger he little dreamed of seeing that morning came all unobserved and touched him lightly upon the shoulder and called him away from his old patients. The messenger was the messenger of death.

In his long years of hard work he had had many close views of the dread messenger, and many and many a time had he argued with him and parleyed with him in the sick chambers of the village when he had come for others. This time the message; the summons, was for the doctor himself, and there was not a moment's delay in serving it.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

How He Flanked the Ambitious Politicians in the Richmond District.

[Elizabeth City (N. C.) Economist.]

Old Joe Johnston seems to be an elephant on the hands of our Richmond (Va.) cousins in the political camp. It seems that the aspirants for Congress in the Richmond District sought to get rid of each other by laying their claims at the feet of the old battle-scarred warrior, supposing that he, having no political ambition, would decline the offer. He bit, and he holds on. And now the trouble is how to get rid of him. He is besieged by anonymous communications through the press soliciting his withdrawal. He heeds them not.

How this case of "old Joe" brings back the memory of a friend long gone. Some of the older members of the legal profession remember Malachi Haughton, of Edenton. A good lawyer, a good man, of great simplicity of character never in public life, but, as only a few of his friends knew, with a latent but ardent desire to be heard in the public councils. When the Convention of 1825 was ordered, it was suggested to Mr. Haughton that it would be a good occasion to present himself in public life. He thought so too. He laid his plans, and, after consultation, he concluded he would get before the public by selecting some man of influence that he felt sure would have no aspirations himself, and suggest to him to be a candidate for the Convention, supposing that the man would decline and then naturally return the compliment by suggesting the office to Mr. Haughton. He picked his man,—old "Crane" Parker. "Crane" was a popular influential man in his neighborhood in Chowan, but no one dreamed that public life ever entered Crane's brain. Mr. Haughton met Crane at court and, taking him aside, said: "Crane, folks talking much about Convention up your way?" "Yes, right smart," said Crane. "Who do they speak of for candidate?" said Haughton. "Well, I dunno; nobody in perticklar," said Crane. "Well, said Mr. Haughton." "I tell you Crane, we want a smart, sensible man to represent us in this Convention, and I think you are the man for us, if you will run." Both faces wore a thoughtful and anxious expression. Mr. Haughton thought that Crane's next word would be a proposition for him to be a candidate. Not so. After a pause, Crane said: "Well, I hadn't thought of it but I reckon I will be a candidate; you'll give me your influence?" Mr. Haughton retired, a wiser man, and in giving an account, secretly, to a friend of his interview with Crane he made this philosophical reflection: "There is no one such a fool but believes he's qualified for public life."

SOME of the monasteries of Italy and France will send curious inventions to the Paris Exhibition. A Florentine friar has constructed a watch only a quarter of an inch in diameter. It has not only a third hand to mark the seconds, but a microscopic dial which indicates the days of the week and month, and the proper dates. It also contains an alarm and on its front cover an ingeniously cut figure of St. Francis of Assisi. On the back cover two verses of the "Te Deum" are distinctly cut. A monastery in Brittany, France, will contribute a plain looking mahogany table, with an inlaid draughts or chess board on the surface. The inventor, sets the pieces for a game of chess, and sits alone at one side of the Board. He plays cautiously, and the opposite pieces move automatically and sometimes checkmate him. There is no mechanism apparent beneath the table top, which seems to be a solid mahogany board.

—What is to be done with the devil?" asks the Buffalo *Express*. "If he is through taking proofs, let him distribute brevier until it is time to go for the mail.—*Burlington Hawkeye*

NEWSPAPER HUMOR

WHO? THAT'S THE QUESTION.

Who taught me first to litigate:
My neighbor and my brother hate,
And my own rights to over-rate?
My lawyer.

Who cleaned my bank account all out,
And brought my solvency in doubt;
Then turned me to the right about?
My lawyer.

Who brought me down to rags and sin,
And then refused a cent for gin,
But called the cop to take me in?
My lawyer.

—General Butler's declaration that he is a Sunday-school graduate is a blow to the Sunday-school system.—*Worcester Press.*

—An Irishman in charge of a "flag station" stopped an express train. "Where are the passengers to get in?" shouted the conductor, briskly. "There ain't any," said Pat. "Then what did you stop the train for?" "Sure, an' how did I know but what somebody wanted to get out?"

—Hard Labor—Parish Lady: We cannot give help unless we know more about you. Where do you live? At home, mem. Parish Lady. What is your father? Girl: A working man, mem. Parish Lady. Where does he work? Girl: He don't do no work mem, please: he's on strike.

—The Portsmouth (Mo.) *Times* says that at a trial of a criminal case in the Supreme Court in Saco recently, the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," when one of the jurymen put on his hat and started for the door. The Judge called him back and informed him that he could not leave until the case was tried. "Tried?" queried the juror. "Why, he acknowledged that he is not guilty."

—A young widow, whose aged husband had died, becomingly appeared two months afterwards at the Paris Mairie to announce her forthcoming marriage to her cousin. "Pardon me, madam," observed the clerk, "but the law peremptorily forbids a woman to marry within ten months of her husband's death." "Yes, truly," replied she; "but are not those eight months of paralysis to be taken into consideration!"

—A mistake recently happened in a church at Syracuse, N. Y., which has been much afflicted in its two last pastors, one of whom has died and the other become so debilitated that he has gone south to pass the winter. At a prayer-meeting one of the brethren who had just received a letter from the absent Minister arose to report, but by a singular infelicity got the deceased pastor's name in the place of the debilitated one, and remarked: "He says the weather is very warm—indeed, unusually and uncomfortably warm in that locality."

—At the dinner of the Romsey Agricultural society, in England, a clergyman said that the records of Romsey Abbey showed that his predecessors in the livings of St. Leanord and St. Lawrence received in the north aisle their tithes in kind. They received every tenth cow, calf or pig. A rather pompous, tight-laced clergyman was one day called upon to christen a child, but on asking its name, the woman who brought it said, "I don't know, sir; its your child, sir?" "My child!" exclaimed he. "Yes, sir, its the tenth child, sir," replied the woman.

—A well-known Oxford man, who was at the same time fellow of his college and head master of a prosperous grammar school, was once detected by an old pupil skating on a Sunday afternoon. "I think, doctor," was the not unnatural observation, "you once flogged me for boating on a Sunday." "Yes, my dear boy," was the reply, "and I did quite right. If a man really likes boating, one day to him is the same as another Skating is entirely different. It may freeze hard on the Saturday night, and then thaw again before daybreak on Monday morning."

—The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "A fresh story is told of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. He was sitting at a table in a hotel dining room at the West with Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, whose grandfather was eminent as a great legal light in Massachusetts half a century ago. A casual sitter, in conversation with Dexter, remarked, complimentarily: "Your grandfather was one of the most eminent jurists of our country." At which Mr. Adams spoke up, forgetting that other people than his own had grandfathers: "My grandfather was, indeed, eminent, but I never heard before that he distinguished himself as a jurist." "I was addressing the other gentleman, sir," was the quiet rejoinder.

—Not long since a party of visitors inspected the Poorhouse. Among the inmates was a venerable looking old man, whose face indicated perfect happiness. He seemed to be perfectly contented.

Said one of the visitors, "You seem to be satisfied with your lot."

"I am," he replied. "I have a source of consolation that is denied to most men."

"Ah!" said the visitor, "you look forward to a blissful future beyond the grave."

"Yes," responded the old man, "but I also find much comfort in the proverb that says one man's loss is another man's gain. It makes me happy to think that I never lost enough to do the feller that found it much good."—*San Antonia Express.*

—It is related of Garrett Davis, when he was in Congress, that one afternoon, as he was taking a nap in his chair, his next neighbor gave him a punch in the ribs, and said: "Wake up, Senator, your name has been called." Half asleep, the Kentuckian rose, and asked the Vice-President what the vote was on. The Vice-President gave him the name of the bill, which was for the benefit of a Kansas railroad. "Ah!" exclaimed Davis, now wide awake, "but I want to know before I vote the amount of stealage in this bill?" A Senator who was engineering the bill rose and said in meek tones; "If the Senator from Kentucky will permit me, I will state that I have thoroughly examined this bill, and I assure him that if it contains any opportunity for stealing I cannot find it." "All right, Mr. President," responded Mr. Davis in his shrillest tone' "If the Senator cannot find any stealage in the bill, I am sure there can be none there. I vote aye!"

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POLITICAL MACHINERY.

The *Dispatch*, accepting the fact the Republican party in this State is manipulated from ward meetings to its State conventions, and in the administration of affairs when in power, by the Cameron crowd, is very anxious to fix upon the Democrats the stigma that Senator Wallace wields a corresponding power over their political action. If this can be made out discussion will be a repetition of the old story of the pot and kettle, and the *Dispatch* will have that consolation in wearing the Cameron badge. It does a good deal in the way of protesting, but generally comes to time in emergencies, with the patriotic fervor of the *Gazette*.

As to Senator Wallace and the Democratic party, he has very properly, his share of influence in conventions and elsewhere, but is in no sense a dictator, and we do not know that he has ever been foolish enough to aim to be so, in the sense the Camerons run the Republican party as a mere personal appendage. If Mr. Wallace has such ideas and attempts to enforce them, to use a current phrase, "he will be set down upon" with a vim that will make his head swim. The Democracy, viewing every day the degradation and corruption of the Republican party, because of its ownership and control by the Camerons, is not likely to sink to the same level. Mr. Wallace, naturally, by force of ability, perseverance and long service, has great influence in the councils of his party. So have Randall, Clymer, Hopkins, Pershing, Dill, Allen, Yerkes, Schell and others, but we do not know that any of these gentlemen bow the supple hinges of the knee to Mr. Wallace as the Republican leaders fall flat before the Camerons, and accept the first born of that house as the arbiter of their political destinies. We haven't got to the point of admitting ring leadership as a hereditary prerogative, to descend in regular succession from father to son.

The *Dispatch*, for its own purposes, in advertising Senator Wallace's political power, certifies to its ignorance of contemporaneous history, by crediting him with controlling the Erie Convention of 1875. The reverse was the case. We hope never to see the day when any man in his own selfish interests will give law to a Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania. Our Conventions, as a rule, are lively, hotly contested and sometimes turbulent. But they own themselves. This is a more healthy indication than the well oiled and quiet workings of the Republican Conventions. In one case there is a fair and square stand-up fight by the representatives of the party, but in the other Mackey, Quay, Rutan, Kemble and Mann, emerging from their secret plottings give Cameron law to the Conventions, in nominations and candidates, and no one is so bold as to dispute their right. If any one does, he is apt to retire with a broken head or make a rapid exit through a window.

It is the death-in-life smoothness and machine-like working of the Republican Conventions that attest the degradation of the party. When the Democratic party sinks so low as to submit to such tyranny and one man power, we hope its next move will be, unhonored and unsung, to the potters' field.

THE GREAT PRINTING STEAL.

The amount appropriated by the Radical Carpet-bag Legislatures of South Carolina, and paid by the State officials, on account of public printing, from the year 1868 to 1876, was $1,326,589, a sum largely in excess of the cost of public printing from the establishment of the State Government up to 1868, including all payments made during the war in Confederate currency.

The amount appropriated and paid for public printing for the session of 1872-73 was $450,130 or $171,759 more than the same work had cost the State for twenty-six years previous, commencing at 1840 and ending in 1866, and including $42,141 63 paid during the war (in 1864) in depreciated Confederate currency.

To recapitulate:—The cost of the public printing in impoverished South Carolina for this one year exceeded by $122,932 13 the cost of the like work in the five populous and wealthy States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, all combined, for the same length of time!

Let us take the State of Ohio as a single example for the purpose of more individual comparison:

The wealth of Ohio is computed at	$1,167,731,697
That of South Carolina (under most extravagant assessment) at	183,913,537
Population of Ohio	2,665,260
Population of South Carolina	705,606
Amount appropriated for public printing in Ohio	$63,000
Amount of same printing for South Carolina	450,000
Cost per capita in Ohio	2¼ cents
Cost per capita in South Carolina	63¾ cents

That is to say, Ohio, with nearly four times the population of South Carolina and over nine times her capacity to pay, obtained her public printing for $63,000; while poverty stricken, ruined South Carolina paid $450,000 on the same account.

By way of conclusive comparison in this matter it is only necessary to add that the cost of the public printing in South Carolina for the year specified exceeded, by the sum of $178,094, that of all the other Southern States taken together for the same year! Nor is even this all; $385,000 was appropriated in South Carolina for the same item for the next session of 1873-74, making a total for two years of $835,000, or an average of $145,594 per annum expended in the "prostrate State" over and above the total cost of printing in all the Southern States for the past fiscal year.

For a final contrast we have the statement made by the present State Treasurer of the Hampton administration on account of public printing for the regular session of 1876 and the special session of 1877, up to November 1, 1877:—

Amount appropriated	$10,000
Amount paid	5,222
Balance on hand November 1	$4,778

Against this balance there is one claim still outstanding for $1,400.

—We print elsewhere a fresh chapter of South Carolina knavery, being the "Robber's Diary," of Woodruff, the Clerk of the House, and the leading spirit of the Republican printing ring. It is about the raciest bit of reading we have come across for many months.

MR. HUGHES TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, addressed a ratification meeting of the new National party at Pottsville, on the 5th inst., which appears to have been gotten up for the purpose of enabling Mr. Hughes to define his position on the question of a union of Democratic and Greenback forces this fall. In the absence of any full report of his speech we quote this from a special to the Philadelphia *Times:*

> The object of the meeting didn't creep out until Mr. Hughes denounced the overtures of The Pittsburgh Post to affiliate with the Democrats. On that theme he discoursed nearly an hour, adverting to it again and again during the evening, but always scouting the proposition and impressing on his hearers the importance of keeping aloof from old party ties as the surest way of securing the best results to the masses. The speaker denounced the St. Louis platform with the same emphasis that he did a year ago, and pitched into the silver bill as a snare. His policy was to disgust the Democrats in this Democratic county with their party organization, and he invited all to leave it. He insisted upon the necessity of holding a State Convention, first saying that no matter if the Democrats do hold theirs in April, Chairman Dewees should call the Nationals together before. The meeting was enthusiastic, but the audience were unappreciative, as the speaker indulged too much in figures and generalities not understood by the laboring classes. Mr. Dewees also spoke and denounced the overtures of affiliation.

We print this in order that Democrats who affiliated last fall with the Greenbackers, and have some notion of doing the same this year, may keep themselves posted as to the movements of the leaders of the new party. The scene of their most active operations in the east promises to be in the Democratic counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill, and separate action in these and other counties, if we accept the logic of last fall, means Republican gains on the vote on State officers and in the election of members of the Legislature. Take Luzerne as an instance: The net result of last fall's vote, owing to the separate action of the Greenbackers was a Republican majority over the Democratic State ticket of 2,130, instead of the usual Democratic majority ranging about the same figures. A repetition of this policy in November next may result in the diversion of sufficient votes in Luzerne, Schuylkill and other counties to elect the Cameron ring candidate for Governor, and return Don Cameron to the United States Senate. If this is what Mr. Hughes desires, let him drive on his cart. But we don't think the Democratic Greenbackers at this end of the State propose to dance to any such music.

Mr. Hughes is also very much out of the way in suggesting that The Post proposed any surrender or abandonment of the Democratic organization. Our view is simply this: A large majority of the people of Pennsylvania desire to smash the Cameron machine. But the Ring, because of the infamous disfranchising apportionment of 1874, holds the Legislature, and will continue to do so, even with a popular majority against it of thirty thousand. A simple statement of the case is an argument for a union of the honest masses in the Greenback, in the Democratic, and in the Republican parties, to withdraw Pennsylvania from the domination of the Camerons by electing an anti-Cameron Legislature. There are thousands of Republicans ready to rebel against the continued rule of Cameron, Mackey, Quay, and the disreputable rings of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. There can be no doubt of this. We think they should have the chance, and therefore believe that in the nomination and election of members of the Legislature, there should be the most liberal policy adopted, to secure concert of action by all who agree that Cameronism should be put down and out.

We see Mr. Hughes insists the Greenbackers should hold their State Convention two months in advance of the time already fixed, if necessary to get ahead of the Democrats. He seems apprehensive of the platform the Democrats may lay down and the candidates they may select. This anxiety is unnecessary. The Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, by their acts appear to be laying down a platform that will be acceptable to the party, as well as embody the essential and practical ideas of the Greenback platform. Mr. Hughes will observe the Democratic platform stands a very good chance of determining the policy of the Government, by the power of Democratic votes in Congress. It means something. Under his plan of separate political action, we don't suppose the Greenbackers will have one member out of the three hundred and sixty-nine Senators and Representatives in Congress. His platform will therefore be of very little account, while his separate political action will simply amount to adding to the strength of the Republican party, which is responsible for every abuse in government against which the Greenbackers raise their voice.

A TRUE WOMAN.

We have been much impressed by the terse eloquence and force of a brief argument submitted to the Senate Committee on the subject of woman's suffrage by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, the noble widow of one of the best and bravest of men. After Mrs. Hooker, Spencer, Blake, and other masculines in petticoats had cackled before the Senate Committee the usual stock arguments of the unsexed of both sexes, Mrs. Dahlgren laid before them a brief written argument in opposition. She was too modest to address the Committee in person. At the outset of her paper, Mrs. Dahlgren says she "speaks in the interests of the masses of silent women, whose silence does not give consent, but who, in most modest earnestness, deprecate having the political life forced upon them." This extract has volumes in it, and may be studied for hours:

> "When women ask for a distinct political life, a separate vote, they forget or they wilfully ignore the 'higher law,' whose logic may thus be condensed:
>
> "Marriage is a unity. The family through it is the foundation of the State. Each family is represented by its head, just as the State ultimately finds the same unit, through a series of representations. Out of this comes peace, concord, a proper representation and adjustment—union.
>
> "The new doctrine, which is illusive, may be thus defined:
>
> "Marriage is a mere compact and means diversity. Each family, therefore, must have a separate individual representation and divided, out of which arises diversity or division, and discord is the corner-stone of the State.
>
> "Gentlemen, we cannot displace the corner-stone without destruction to the edifice itself!

Mrs. Dahlgren closes by saying she may be considered "as old-fashioned as were our grandmothers, who assisted to mould this vast Republic." Such old fashions as her's will never go out in this country so long as Christianity has power, and modesty, virtue and fidelity to the family are the noblest attributes and most sacred rights of womankind.

The *Chronicle* thinks the present Congress has done nothing. Be patient, neighbor. We have got the Silver bill; the repeal of the Resumption Act is well advanced; the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes will come in time; a long bond bill for savings has passed one branch; the Indian Bureau will probably be transferred from the politicians to the War Department; the army will be reformed and economized, and the Pacific railroads made to disgorge. The Ship of State is on a new tack, and getting into a good harbor is slow work. As Congressmen are paid by the job and not by the day, their slow methods is their own loss.

DEATH OF JOSEPH S. LARE.

Joseph Singerly Lare, one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Post, died on March 7th in Philadelphia, after a protracted illness running over a year and a half. For many months it has been certain the illness would result fatally, and, therefore, the announcement of Mr. Lare's death was not unexpected by his friends. He has been residing with his relatives in Philadelphia for over a year, to have the benefit of the best medical service obtainable in that city; but the disease had made such headway that the most thorough medical skill and the devotion of his relatives were powerless to check it. Mr. Lare was in the fortieth year of his age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn the loss of husband and father.

Before Mr. Lare came to Pittsburgh, some twenty years ago, he was for some years in the large dry goods establishment of J. L. Way & Co., of Philadelphia. After some newspaper experience in this city, on December first, 1866, he purchased an interest in the Pittsburgh Post, and up until the time he was stricken by the lingering illness of which he died, he was remarkably active and zealous in the discharge of his office duties. His social qualities made him many friends; he was open, free and generous; and very industrious and ambitious to excel in journalism. His business associates and companions in the routine of printing office work, who had every opportunity of appreciating his industry and aspirations, extend their most sincere sympathies to the afflicted wife and fatherless children. In all the qualities that go to make up a good citizen, Mr. Lare was well equipped; he was the soul of integrity, frank, manly and straight-forward in his dealings with men, and had a kindly heart that felt for the misfortunes of others.

Mr. Lare's funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, George S. Lare, Philadelphia, and the body will be interred in Monument Cemetery.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

The riot investigating committee, as it is termed, had Gov. Hartranft before it in Harrisburg the other day, who gave his experience at some length. The following surprising question and answer we find in the published report:

> Chairman Lindsay—Is there a Constitutional provision that the military should be subordinate to the civil power?
>
> Gov. H.—So far as the past has been concerned, we would have been very glad to have the civil power exercised.
>
> The Governor would not go into the constitutional question, or give his opinion thereon.

Of course the chairman was quizzing the Governor, as he did not require information on so palpable a point, but he evidently wanted an answer and perhaps the opinion of the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of Pennsylvania, on this important section of the Bill of Rights. In the Declaration of Independence one of the subjects of complaint was, that the King of Great Britain "affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." In the first constitution for this State in 1776, it was enacted "that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and government by the civil power." The phraseology of this was changed in the constitution of 1790: "The military shall, *in all cases, and at all times*, be in strict subordination to the civil power."

The framers of the Constitutions of 1838 and 1873 preserved this exact language, and it is of course familiar to all who have enjoyed a common school education for six months in the year. We are well aware this is not news to the Chairman of the Committee or the Governor, but we are a little surprised that the question was not answered and the opportunity improved by His Excellency to define the relations the military hold to the civil power, and what constituted civil power under the condition of affairs last July. Was it the Governor, who is the highest civil officer of the State as he is also of the military? Was he the sole arbiter and judge of the moment when the civil power ceased and the military began? Could he act in this dual capacity and claim exemption for mistakes committed by one or the other?

The case is plain, and the Governor could have answered it satisfactorily if he had so desired. Perhaps the constitutional adviser of the Executive department may take it up.

A political revolution of great importance has been quietly accomplished in France. The Orleanist group of the Conservative majority of the Senate has been completely broken up, caused by dissensions with the Bonapartists and Legistimists; twenty of the Orleanists Senators have given their adhesion to the Dufaure ministry and about a dozen have joined the Legitimists. This gives the ministry a majority of the Senate, and secures the passage of four important bills which have been enthusiastically voted in the Chamber of Deputies. The first of these forbids the President making unauthorized expenditures of the public money when the Legislature has been dissolved. The second is the Amnesty bill crushing all sentences passed under the press laws. The two others forbid the proclamation of a state of siege without legislative sanction, and secure newsvenders from magisterial interference. It is obvious that if these four bills are passed through the Senate, all attempts at Presidential dictation like that last May will be out of the question. There would be neither money nor armed force, nor magisterial interference to aid an unpopular Cabinet. All the ways and means of personal government or depotism would be cast off, and the prospects of a stable Republic in France greatly increased.

Already arrangements are making for the reception of Grant, who is expected in Philadelphia next fall. He is to receive the grandest demonstration ever given to mortal man on our shores, because he is such a good man and well calculated to take another turn at the Presidency and save the Republican party from cremation. A Philadelphia paper, alluding to the matter, says:

> In a quiet way a number of gentlemen, who do not desire their names disclosed, are now at work laying the groundwork for an ovation such as no American was ever the recipient of. A committee has been appointed and the plans are being mapped out. There will be a grand reception down the bay by distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country. When the ex-President arrives in the city his escort to his stopping place will comprise all the officers and soldiers who were with him during the war that can make it convenient to attend. These are the general ideas agreed upon up to this time. The funds for the entire affair have been subscribed by a number of leading citizens, and the city will not be asked to contribute, although the reception and ceremonies are to be conducted in the name of the Commonwealth.

Leading members of Congress, including Speaker Randall, are united in an effort to secure an adjournment by the 20th of June. By the time the appropriation bills have passed the House, the Tariff bill will be ready, and the House will discuss it while the Senate is considering the appropriations. The Appropriations Committee have been kept back with their bills by the agitation for a reduction of the army and navy and the reform which may be proposed in the navy by the Committee on Naval Affairs. The appropriations for these branches of the Government must of course be based on the status of each for the next fiscal year. Unless some day of adjournment is agreed upon and the House arranges its business accordingly, this session promises to last as long as the first one of the Forty-fourth Congress, which did not adjourn until the 19th of August.

Senator Eaton of Connecticut, has a tariff idea, which, if the Wood bill fails to pass, will probably be accepted by those who believe the existing law is not a finality on the tariff question. He proposes a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of seven members to sit in the city of New York for six months or a year and take the testimony and receive the opinions of men interested in all of the productive branches of industry of the United States, on the subject of the tariff. Each of the six most prominent industries of the country are to be represented on the commission by six men who are practically informed on the subjects which they represent, and the seventh is to be versed in finance and political economy.

Senator Dill was heard from on State expenditures in a debate in the Senate on Thursday, on the bill providing a "soft place" for Captain Hart, the defeated Republican candidate for State Treasurer. He said he had recently been investigating the expenses of the State Government, and found that they had been increased from $1,000,000 in 1860 to $1,837,090 in 1866, and to $3,625,184 in 1876. He presented figures to show that there had been a large increase in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments.

The proposed legislation in Congress in relation to whisky in bond extends the bonded period on whisky to be hereafter made three years, and on all whisky now in bond two years in addition to the time it has been in bond. For all the time it remains in bond over one year, the distiller is to pay the United States five per cent. interest on a tax of ninety cents per gallon. The features of the joint resolution are the same as the law which now prevails on imported liquors held in bond at the Custom House.

The Legislature is halting on the subject of adjournment, and the question at issue is a very simple and characteristic one. If the members can pocket pay for service after the hundred days and thousand dollars, the session will be prolonged. If not, *not*. The Republicans are boring the intellectual resources of State Secrets Lear for an opinion, which they hope will justify the contemplated robbery consequent on prolonging the session.

The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday, in its money article, faces the music in this way:

> The silver advocates can well boast that the markets, which are supposed to reflect in a measure the public credit, have thus far worked as if silver remonetization was something not merely neutral so far as the public credit is concerned, but as if it was actually beneficial.

A new religious sect has been developed in New York, which has no salaries, no pew rents and very little doctrine. It wont develop Beechers. He likes salaries, pew rents and a great variety of doctrine.

The "In God We Trust" on the new dollar has reference to the other eight cents.—*World.*

Better trust in God than John Sherman.

The Chicago *Times* looks upon the Cameron-Sherman espousals as a step in time, to provide for a future Senatorial vacancy in Pennsylvania.

The question whether the Conclave should meet in Rome for the election of the successor of Pius IX. was warmly debated, the strongest of those who urged removal being Cardinal Manning, who desired that Malta should be selected. He may have thought it propitious that a Pope should be chosen under the British flag, and he was able to urge that an election at the Vatican would amount to an official admision that the captivity of the late Pope was fictitious. The London *Times* says:

> "The Italian Cardinals were too shrewd to be misled by such a plea for superficial consistency. Pius IX. they knew, was no more a prisoner than Victor Emmanuel himself. The Papacy they knew, was never less enslaved than it has been since the disappearance of the Temporal Power. They also knew that, if the Sacred College should quit the Vatican, it might find a good many substantial advantages missing when it came back. It is said that their opinion was enforced with some heat, and that Cardinal Pecci himself vehemently resisted the proposal to break the chain of usage which binds the Conclave and the Papacy to Rome."

English sparrows were introduced into this country in 1858, by Mr. Deblois, of Portland, Maine. They were brought to New York by the Commissioners of Central Park in 1864, into Boston in 1868, and into the public squares of Philadelphia in 1869, by the municipal authorities. In the 20 years that have elapsed since the first English sparrows were brought to the United States, they have increased amazingly. There are millions of them, and they are to be found in nearly every section of the country, and the fear is expressed by many that they will eventually become a great nuisance, as they are not only destructive to fruit buds and fruit, but to grain fields also, and are so pugnacious as to make fight against all other birds generally succeeding in driving them away. They will singly attack birds three times their size, and when occasion requires it they will combine and make such persistent and fierce attacks that they generally conquer.

An almost incredible story is related of Marshal Canrobert, who was sent to Rome to represent France at the funeral of Victor Emmanuel and the accession to the throne of Humbert. For the expenses of himself and suite he was given 30,000 francs, of which he spent only 13,000. On his return home he went to the foreign office and handed to the minister of that department the balance, amounting to 17,000 francs. The minister refused to take the money, saying that there was no precedent for such a thing; that the outlay was made and accounted for, and that there was an end to it. The marshal answered that if it was absolutely necessary that somebody should steal this money he would rather some one else should do it, and asked for a receipt. Such is the story, and as Canrobert was born in 1809, before defrauding the public was considered no robbery, it is possible it may be true.

The Washington *Post*, speaking of the trade and income of that city, says:

> Not transacting any business with the West or South, she is never disappointed at the non-arrival of remittances. The Government disburses here annually to residents about $14,000,000, or the interest at 6 per cent. of $235,000,000. The income of the citizens *per capita* must be far above the average of other American cities. The wages of mechanics have always ruled higher here than at the North, and will continue to rule higher so long as the Government is in the market. And they are better housed and fed than any mechanics in the world.
>
> The expenditure of $14,000,000 a year of Federal taxes in the District does not include the millions a year spent there by lobbyists, office-hunters, claim-seekers and pleasure-seekers. Twenty millions in all would not be too high an estimate; but great as is this sum, it is small compared with the amount of money expended there during each of the last three years of the rebellion.

It is a mistake to believe that strikes never accomplish anything. The Longdale miners of England have been out for four months, the stone-masons of London for nearly six; each strike has cost $300,000, and the workmen are going back triumphantly to work at the masters' terms. How long will it take to restore the $300,000 directly spent in these demonstrations? Not only this, but a London paper indicates another loss, as follows:

> One thing which the present dispute will have done is to introduce machinery to a greater extent than hitherro to the building trade, and the longer the strike lasts the more common will these means of manufacture become. It has even been extended to the stone quarries, where many of the owners have set up machinery, and are prepared to send ready dressed material to London, thus avoiding the cost of carriage of a good deal of unnecessary marial.

The United States have a direct pecuniary interest in the termination of hostilities in Cuba and in Europe. The sum of our exports to Cuba and imports therefrom is no less than $88,700,000. Our total trade with Turkey amounts to $6,800,000, and that with Russia to $14,200,000. This is a total of $109,700,000, $72,000,000 of it imports, which is immediately concerned in the restoration of peace. This is about one-tenth of our total commerce. To the extent that industry now revives, in the countries that have been at war, our trade with them will revive, and a corresponding impulse be given to the recovery of business here.

The last Indiana legislature passed a "suspected felon" act for the especial benefit of tramps, authorizing officials to arrest suspected characters without a warrant and lodge them in prison—the object being of course to intimidate tramps and keep them out of the State. The authorities had begun enforcing it, and it promised to work well, but now the courts declare it unconstitutional, on the ground that it takes away the right of trial by jury and requires a suspected vagrant to disprove the charge, instead of requiring the State to prove it. A similar law has also recently met the same fate in Illinois.

The indomitable Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has succeeded in another land claim, the property in this case lying in the outskirts of Baltimore. Having established her rights as the heir-in-law of Daniel Clark she started to prosecute a suit for the latter piece of property, the value of which is estimated at about $100,000. On discovering that it was now occupied, in part, by a charitable institution she abated her money equivalent to $32,000, and the defendants offer to compromise at $20,000. This means an evenutal settlement at an intermediate figure.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Garibaldi will visit Paris during the Exposition, and be the guest of Victor Hugo.

In 1872 there were thirty-two circus shows on the road. This year there are but thirteen.

Mr. Anderson's letter-heads probably run: "Office of United States Collector of Customs, Parish Jail, New Orleans."

It has been proposed in Portland, Me., should Colonel Ingersoll lecture there, that he be indicted under a State law for blasphemy.

The Hartford *Post* thinks the Reverend Flavius Josephine Cook a theological Barnum—a vigorous and shrewd advertiser of a mean specimens of sacred goods.

In the new edition of his Directory of Americanisms Mr. Bartlett says that "Mr. Chase told the writer that he claimed the honor of adding the term greenback to our vocabulary."

Bierstadt, the artist, is tall and grave, has calm, deep gray eyes and a close clipped gray beard, and appears to be about forty-five. He has been visiting Lord Dufferin.

There were 705½ miles of railroad built in this country last year, for which Texas has over one-third. She has now more roads in process of construction than all the rest of the United States.

The Iowa State Senate has just passed a constitutional amendment striking out the word "white" and making colored men eligible to seats in the Legislature. But they won't elect any negroes.

Nearly all our native rice comes from South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, the former State supplying one-half the entire product of the country, and Georgia going 7,000,000 pounds ahead of Louisiana.

Mr. Packard of Louisiana, is said to have interrupted a recent discussion as to whether his position as Governor was *de facto* or *de jure*, with the remark that practically he was only Governor *de functo*.

The New Orleans papers learn that Secretary Sherman has finally decided to transfer the duties of Anderson, at the New Orleans Custom House, to one of the other deputies—one who is not yet in jail.

Should General Custis Lee, the son of General Robert E. Lee, win the Arlington estate, he says that he is willing to sell back the government cemetery at a price to be determined by a board of arbitration.

"Of course," says the Sprinfield *Republican*, talking of Modjeska, "a mere title has no effect in Boston—though they do say the girls there still preserve little bottles of the Prince of Wales' shaving water among their prized treasures."

A dispatch from Turin announces the death of Count Sclopis de Salerano, the eminent Italian jurisconsult and statesman who presided so ably over the proceedings of the Commission of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States at Geneva in 1871.

Railway travelers will welcome the announcement of the invention of a new lamp by which the finest type may be read. It is in use in Germany, Holland, and Belgium. American railway car lamps smoke, and poison the air, and are dim.

The London *World* says that Stanley honestly believes that Englishmen are prejudiced against him on account of his nationality. "They do not like Americans," he insists; "they are jealous of America, and their jealousy crops out continually."

A murderer who was recently interviewed by a Boston reporter said that he did not mind his sentence of imprisonment for life, for, said he, "I will be real good in prison, and, in a few years, those tender chaps with a soft spot in their heads will get me out."

The late Pope Pius IX. was once in this country. He was shipwrecked on the North Carolina coast, near where the Metropolis and Huron disasters occurred, and just before the wreck his vessel put in at Norfolk for water.

The marriage of Miss Hannah Rothschild is to take place the present month, after the anniversary of her mother's death. The lady has an income of $600,000 a year. Her entire fortune is settled upon herself, at the express wish of her future husband, Lord Roseberry.

Pope Leo XIII., is the youngest of four brothers, the eldest of whom is eighty-six. The second has four sons, two of them volunteers in the Italian army. The third brother of the Pope is divinity professor, formerly a Jesuit, but now he has quitted the order. The Pope has two married siters.

The body of Mrs. Mary Weis, who died in 1866 at the age of 60, and buried at Fort Wayne, was recently disinterred and found to be completely petrified. The deceased weighed 200 pounds when she died. When the body was exhumed every portion of it was hard as rock, and the features as natural as life.

Startling news was received in the Capital of Wisconsin last Saturday. The dispatches stated that Hayes had been shot by the British Secretary of Legation and that Private Secretary Rodgers had gone crazy. It was a drummer's hoax, of course. Nobody but a drummer has such a fine sense of humor as this joke betrays.

A writer in a London paper says: "I was very much struck the other night while listening to a debate in the House of Commons with the extreme slanginess, or, at least, colloquialism, of many of the speeches. 'Bounce,' 'cheek,' 'confidence trick,' and similar expressions are at least undignified. It is sad to see how many persons try to ruin our fine language."

The late Pope's will left the estates and public property of the Holy See to Cardinals Hilio, Simeoni, and Monaco-La Valletta, in trust for his successor. His private property was bequeathed, namely; to his nephew, Count Ercole Mastai, his two sons, one of whom is a student at the Military School of Saint Cyr at Paris, and his two daughters, one of whom is married, while the other is a nun. Bequests are also made to relatives in the female line and to the Princes dispossessed of their realms by Italy.

Bayard Taylor says that the secret of his enormous power of work is an unfailing appetite, a capacity for smoking tobacco interminably, and eight hours' good sleep every night. So imperative has the habit of sleeping at a regular time become that, when now and then he has had to defer going to bed at the usual time and has tried to induce wakefulness by drinking two or three cups of the blackest coffee and by other means, he has nevertheless dropped asleep while working at his desk.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;

The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng

Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"

Came the boys, like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,

Nor offering a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses feet
Should crowd her down on the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group;

He paused beside her, and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,

He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she is aged, and poor and slow;

And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand.

If ever she's poor and old and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said

Was, "God, be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy!"

—*Harper's Weekly*

SHORT WORDS ARE BEST.

An Interesting Address by Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York.

Ex-Gov. Seymour addressed the New York State Convention of School Superintendents in Utica, last week. The Utica *Republican* gives the following report of his speech:

"Through life we all teach, and we all learn. This world is a great school-house, where we find out what is good and what is evil, and thus get ready to act in some other sphere. What we are at the end of this life we shall be when the next begins. We must spare no pains then when we teach others or ourselves. We teach ourselves in our thoughts, others by our words. We must take care that we think and speak in a way so clear that we do not cheat or mislead ourselves by vague and hazy ideas. To save us from this we must learn to think in words, and we must get a habit of using them in thought with the same care which we use when we speak or write to others. Words give a body and form to our thoughts, without which they are apt to be so vague and dreamy that we do not see where they are weak or false. If we put them into a body of words we will, as a rule, learn how much of the truth there is in them. When in that form we can turn them over in our minds. If we write them out we find that in many cases the ideas we thought we had hold of fade away when we put them to this test. If they prove to be real and of value they are thus not only made clear to us, but they are in a shape where we can make them clear to others. When our ideas float in our mind in a hazy way, and we are in doubt about them, if we talk with others, as a rule, our doubts are solved by the fact that when we state them in a clear way we see the truth at once. In most cases, what we say to others, not what they say to us when we consult them, settles our doubts. We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words, and those which, in speech, will put most clearly what is in our minds into the minds of others.

"This is the great art to be gained by those who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar or through the press. To do this in the right way they should, as a rule, use the short words which we learn in early life, and which have the same sense to all classes of men. They are the best for the teacher, the orator and the poet.

"If you will look at what has been said in prose or in verse that comes down to us through many years, which have struck all minds and that men most quote, you will find that they are in short words of our own tongue. Count them in Gray's 'Elegy,' which all love to read, and you will find that they make up a large share of all that he uses The English of our Bible is good, but now and then some long words are found, and they always hurt the verse in which you find them. Take that which says 'Oh ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from wrath to come?' There is one long word which ought not to be in it, viz., 'generation.' In the older version the word brood is used. Read the verse again with this term and you will feel its force. When Daniel Webster made a speech he used to tell those who put them in form for the Press to strike out every long word. If you will study the things he said or wrote, you will find they were mainly made up of short, clear, strong terms, although he sometimes used those of length for the sake of the sound. No other man could paint with words as well as he. He could draw out a scene so well that those who heard him felt that they themselves had seen that of which he spoke. I have always thought that on the trial of John T. Knapp, for murder, the jury found him guilty, not because the proof was so strong, but for the reason that Mr. Webster put before them the scene of that old man's death in a way so graphic that they mistook his speech for proof.

"It is clear there could have been no proof of much of this; no eye could have seen what took place at that time, for the man and his victim were alone, yet no one reads Mr. Webster's speech who does not feel that he saw it all, so clearly did he paint it out with his short, clear words.

"William H. Maynard, a very able man, who stood high in this county and this State, once wrote out a speech for the Fourth of July in words of one syllable. His strength was very much due to the fact that in thought and in speech he made it a rule to use as many words as he could, and those that were short and clear. If he had lived out his term of three-score years, he would have been known as one of the great men of our State. I do not mean to say that the mere fact that a word is short makes it clear, but it is true that most clear words are short, that most long words we get from other tongues, and the mass of men do not know exactly what they mean, and I am not sure that scholars always get the same ideas from them. A word must be used a great deal as short ones are before they mean the same thing to all. We love to get clear ideas when we talk with others. We have strong proof of this in the case of a small band of Indians who live in Madison county. They are a few of the Oneidas who did not go West with their tribe. I was struck with the fact that, while they and their fathers had so many years lived in the heart of this State, yet they kept their own language, and it is hard for them to speak in ours. I said to one of them: "Why is it that you speak in your own family in Indian, not in English? I have known you all my life, but it is hard for me to find out what you want when you come to see me. All other races learn to speak English well in a few years after they come to our land. You and your tribe have always been here; you live near our great cities, but do not find it easy to speak to us. Why is this?" He said: "I'll tell you, I want to say something to you about an old man," and he then tried for some time to set out all the marks of age, and he made bad work of it. He then said: "You see I find it hard to tell you about an old man in English, but in Indian I say he is like an old tree dead at the top, that tells it at once. That's the way we talk with one another in Indian, and we like it the best." So this little band stand out against our speech because theirs is the most clear and simple to them. This shows how strong is the love of clear thoughts and clear ideas with all kinds of men. Those who wish to teach or to lead others must first earn to think and speak in a clear way.

"The use of long words which we get from other tongues not only makes our thoughts and our speech dim and hazy, but has done somewhat to harm the morals of our people. Crime sometimes does not look like crime when it is set before us in the many folds of a long word. When a man steals and we call it "defalcation," we are at a loss to know if it is a blunder or a crime. If he does not tell the truth and we are told that is a case of prevarication it takes us some time know just what we should think of it. No man will ever cheat himself into wrong doing, nor will he be at a loss to judge of others if he thinks and speaks of acts in clear, crisp English terms. It is a good rule when one is at a loss to know if an act is right or wrong to write it down in short straight-out English. It may be said that if we carry this thing too far we may cramp ourselves too much, that our language has been made rich by what it has gained from others, and that we ought not to lose the use of words which we need to give shades of meaning or for scientific purposes. All that is true, but still we should take care to make our own tongue the ground works of thought and speech. Many things are gained by doing so. He who will try to use short words and to shun long ones will in a little while not only find that he can do so with ease, but it will also make him more ready in the use of words of Greek or Latin origin when he needs them. If he tries to write in words of one syllable he will find that he will run through his mind a great many words to get those he needs. While he may not at the time use them, yet they are brought to his mind in his search for those that he wants. It is a good way to learn words of all kinds. When a man is in search of one fact he may be lead to look at every book in his library, and thus he learns many things. There is another gain when we try to use only short words, to bring them in and keep all others out, we have to take a great many views of the topic about which we write. In this way we find that we bring to our minds a great many new thoughts and ideas that would not otherwise spring up. I am sure, if this plan is tried, men will be struck with many phrases brought to their view of the things that they study which they would not see if they did not. The old lady was right that every day went from the garret to cellar, and saw and learned everything in all parts of her house. There is something of the like gained when we try to use only short words; when we look them up we see a great many others and learn a great many things about other topics as well.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MAKING A HOT BED.—If the soil be sufficiently dry that water never stands within two feet of the surface, excavate to the depth of about 18 inches, using the earth thrown out to bank up around the frame placed over the bed. About ten days before making the bed, have a sufficient quantity of fresh horse droppings with the wet litter which accumulates therewith, into a compact pile. If it heats strongly, turn it, mixing long and short well togethar.

If the pile again becomes very hot, turn again. Select a still day for making up the bed. Spread the manure evenly in the pit prepared, making the whole firm from time to time with the back of the fork, and taking out or shaking up all hard lumps. So proceed until you have a depth of about 18 inches of the heating manure. Over this place the frame to receive the glass. Sashes three feet three inches wide, by five and one-half or six feet long are of suitable size. Bank up all around to the top of the frame, and put over the manure, say two inches of soil. If the heat rises so the bulb of a thermometer, thrust in the heated material, shows about 80 degrees of heat it is right. Put on four or five inches more of well prepared compost or rich sandy loam, and the bed will be prepared for planting, and the seed may be sown thinly in drills four inches apart to be thinned and transplanted as wanted.

During stormy weather or cold nights the glass must be covered with matting or slough hay to exclude frost and conserve heat, and the plants must have plenty of air during mild or sunny weather. Water slightly warmed should also be given as needed. This your judgment and experience must decide. Novices, however, as a rule give too much water and too little ventilation.—*Prairie Farmer.*

RECLAIMING WORN OUT LAND.—I will give my plan of reclaiming worn-out land and raising a crop at the same time: Sow rye, say about the last of August or the first of September, and for the first crop I would spread on a pretty heavy dressing of good barnyard manure, and sow the grain, and harrow in together. The object is to get the seed as close to the manure as possible, and this will furnish a good pasture till late in the Fall. Then keep off all the stock in Spring; cut it about the 20th of May, and in this county we would get from three to four tons of the very best of hay. It might be cut sooner and used for soiling; then I would plow in the stubble and plant to white beans, or I would drill in corn, in rows of two and a half or three feet apart, and this I would cut early for fodder for milch cows, say about the first of September, then putting in another crop of rye, and keep it up for three years. Every time the rye stubble is plowed in it is as good as a bed of manure.

The amount of roots that rye produces is quite astonishing. One of my neighbors has tried this plan of reclaiming land for the last three years, and he says he can raise as good wheat now on land thus treated as on any part of his farm. I would sow from two to two and a half bushels per acre, in fact it can hardly be sown too thick for hay or for soiling.—*American Cultivator.*

SOWING PLASTER.—DRILLING CORN.—I sow in the spring only; before I sow my grain or clover seed, for the reason that it will secure a more thorough catch of the clover. The plaster will be on the ground, and will receive the wet of the spring to dissolve it, and thus incorporate it in soil, ready to act with the first growth of the clover. This is a most important thing. The experience of every farmer is that his clover comes up well enough, but it dies out, usually, or to a great extent, in the dry weather we so frequently have the last of May, or the first of June. The plaster being on the ground, dissolves, and incorporated with the soil, will be ready to act with the very first growth of the clover. The plaster thus sown will continue strong enough on the land to produce in the year following the year it was sown, a crop so large as the very best mower will cut, and even in the third year if the soil is broken in the fall after being mown or pastured, and planted to corn or sown to grain, it will be found to make a material improvement in the soil. The thrifty farmer will, however, sow every third year anew to plaster, to secure a more perfect catch of clover or growth of grain.

I sow 100 pounds per acre; sow with a machine that is attached to a Tompkins County wheel rake. A man will sow about one ton in a day if he is smart, and is not afraid of getting his face dirty, and if he is not smarter than I am, half a ton per day will be a good day's work.

In reference to drilled corn fodder, my experience is that it will be best to make the drills about two feet apart, sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. Thus sewn, it can be cultivated—a very important consideration.

Further, it is important that it should have air and sun, which, if it was sown broadcast, it could not get sufficiently.

As to drilling corn for the grain production, my experience is favorable, but the machinery to plant it is not perfected so as to do the work properly. There is here a good field for some good mechanic to make a fortune, making a machine that will drop the kernels at a uniform distance apart in the drill rows; say eight inches. Corn thus planted will yield more than that planted in hills, and can be as easily cultivated.—*N. E. Allen in Farmers' Union.*

REMEDIES FOR VERMIN ON CATTLE.—Some one makes an inquiry for a remedy for lice and cattle. Many years ago mine were troubled exceedingly. They were covered with lice. I used a great many remedies—washed them in tobacco water, which was disagreeable to apply, and did not do its work effectually. Oil and grease were also used, but not with satisfactory results. Mercurial ointment was effectual, but was dangerous, as I lost one or two animals by its use. About this time, by the purchase of some animals, a fresh importation was made of blue lice, and something had to be done forthwith. I saw in some paper that ground plaster would kill them. We dusted it on the backs of the cattle, and it killed about the whole of the pests. The plaster must be ground very fine, and be dry, or it will not destroy them. It is well to dry it in a pan on the stove before applying it.

When animals have been badly infested, lice will live a long time in the barn, and find their way on to any cattle which may be kept there. We whitewashed the inside of the cattle stalls, and after a time got the barn clean. We had animals afterwards which we had purchased which were troubled with vermin. We treated them with carbolic suds. We bought the carbolic crystals, which may be had at almost any drug store, and which should not cost more than eight or ten cents per ounce. One pound of common bar soap should be put in a dish with some water and melted down; then add one ounce of crystals, stirring well. This, when cold makes a strong soap—cheaper and better than we are able to buy. A strong suds made with it is sure death to all insects which infest our domestic animals, and is safe and pleasant to use. It is also a good remedy for all skin diseases, and and a good application to cleanse any wound or sore. A wash of the suds will benefit any animal which is hide-bound or out of condition; it is a cheap, useful, and effectual remedy for many things, and should be kept on every farm. In killing lice two or three applications are necessary, as the nits keep hatching. Many fail by not observing this. It is a mistake to suppose that fat cattle do not have them, but no animal can long remain, in good condition where they are abundant. People who are negligent in the care of their animals will not discover and exterminate the pests until their animals are overrun with them. Those who card their cattle daily are seldom much troubled with them. It is a mistake to suppose that filth will generate them, as many suppose. There must be life to beget life. With a little care and the free use of carbolic suds none need be troubled with them long. Where the barn is once clean, by a little watching we may easily keep clear of them.—*Rural New Yorker.*

FARM NOTES.

—Great Britain paid last year £97,000,000 for foreign food supplies.

—The trotting-horse's rate of progress has been four seconds during the past five years.

—A Missouri orchardist protects young trees from sun and sheep by gathering the branches together and dropping a headless barrel over each.

—The farmers of Santa Aud, Los Angeles, California, are building a canal fifteen miles long by ten feet wide, at a cost of $50,000, by which 15,000 acres of land will be irrigated.

—In dealing with and handling horses and cattle, avoid all noise and the exhibition of every appearance of excitement, fear and anger. Teach them what you want, without abuse or thrashing.

—A New-Jersey farmer is credited with the statement that he "knows by actual experience," that "Lima beans planted on the edge with the eye down will come up a week earlier than if planted haphazard.

—A Missouri poultry-keeper swings her coops of young chickens in mid-air, at night-fall, by means of a patented contrivance similar to an old-fashioned well-sweep, and thus saves them from minks, rats and weasels.

—Mention is made by the *Chatham Courier* of a corn grower who, in selecting seed, always breaks the ear open in the middle, and if he finds the chit of the kernel plump, he "knows it will grow without any mistake."

—It is stated, on excellent authority, that a Western New York farmer called one hundred bushels of common marrow beans "Ox marrows—a new variety," and sold them to the Washington Department of Agriculture for four dollars a bushel.

—According to a *Prairie Farmer* correspondent, extracted or strained honey, boiled gently and skimmed till it sends up no more scum, will keep fresh and clear without candying, and may be safely consumed, even by those persons who cannot eat new honey without injurious effects.

—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says that after fifteen years' experience with it he cannot recommend orchard grass for general culture; that it is only suited to rich soils which can give two or three crops a year, and that its excellence consists in rapid growth after each cutting. June-grass has a similar habit, and both do well together.

—Mr. Loring W. Puffer, of the Fruit Committee of the enterprising Plymouth County (Mass) Agricultural Society, mentions in his recent report a "seedling hybrid" tomato, called the Gem, as, in his judgment, "superior to any in cultivation." It is twice the diameter of the ordinary fruit, (about three inches), solid throughout, smooth red and round, some specimens being almost perfect spheres."

—An Iowa lady, having tested almost every method recommended in the papers for keeping eggs through the winter, finds nothing equal to packing, either end up, in a tight vessel, with perfectly dry road dust, or finely-sifted ashes, and storing in a cool, dry room—not down cellar, whether they would gather moisture, and become musty. Thus treated, they are, after six months, "equal in every respect" to fresh-laid eggs.

—All the foods of plants enter them either as invisible gases through the leaves or in a state of perfectly limpid solutions, through the roots. Water will dissolve itself and hold in solution 3½ times its bulk of oxygen, 1½ its bulk of nytrogen, 1¼ its bulk of hydrogen, once its bulk of carbonic acid, and many times its bulk of ammonia. In this way water acts as a fertilizer, conveying these and other nutritious gases as food into the plant.

—An Ohio husbandman tells *The Practical Farmer* that in the field he can always move a heavier load, under all circumstances, with his broad-tired wagon; with much less danger of upsetting on hillsides, and without making any ruts, than with the wheels of ordinary width, but that on the common roads over which he travels it is just the reverse. A slight shower of rain makes an extra team necessary to overcome the extra width of tire, and he finds that the wheels go nearly an equal depth, let the tire be narrow or broad.

—"An experience and observation of nearly thirty years" has convinced a Western agriculturist that the sure way to raise merchantaole potatoes is to leave only a single stalk in a hill. "Of course," says the *The Prairie Farmer*, "this does not pay in ordinary culture, but too few sprouts are far better than too many. One good sized potato is far more valuable than 1,000 small ones, and the way to produce them is to give all the room in the hill that they need to develop. Cut your seed to a single eye, and plant one in a mill."

—Mr. W. T. Bell, of *The Venango Spectator*, makes the trite but always timely remark that "varieties of apples that do well in one locality may not be suited to some other, and the only safe rule in making a selection is to choose such as have proved hardy and productive in the neighborhood where they are to be planted. Beginners are apt to plant too many kinds. It will be found better to have only five or six of the best than twenty or thirty sorts, and only five or six that are profitable." If readers will bear these facts in mind, they will find less occasion to apply to agricultural papers for "a list of fruit."

"SKETCH OF LORD BYRON'S LIFE."

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

"Lord Byron" was an Englishman,
A poet I believe,
His first works in old England
Was poorly received.
Perhaps it was "Lord Byron's" fault,
And perhaps it was not;
His life was full of misfortunes,
Ah, strange was his lot.

The character of "Lord Byron"
Was of a low degree,
Caused by his reckless conduct
And bad Company.
He sprung from an ancient house,
Noble, but poor, indeed;
His career on earth was marred
By his own misdeeds.

Generous and tender hearted,
Affectionate by extreme,
And in temper he was wayward,
A poor "Lord" without means.
Ah, he was a handsome fellow,
With great poetical skill;
His great intellectual powers
He could use at his will.

He was a sad child of nature,
Of fortune and of fame;
Also sad child to society,
For nothing did he gain
But slander and ridicule
Throughout his native land.
Thus the "poet of the passions"
Lived, unappreciated, man.

Yet at the age of 24
"Lord Byron" then had gained
The highest, highest pinnacle
Of literary fame.
Ah, he had such violent passions
They was beyond his control;
Yet the public with its justice
Sometimes would him extrol.

Sometimes, again, "Lord Byron"
Was censured by the press;
Such obloquy he could not endure,
So he done what was the best.
He left his native country,
This great unhappy man;
The only wish he had, "'tis said,"
He might die sword in hand.

He had joined the Grecian Army,
This man of delicate frame;
And there he died in a distant land
And left on earth his fame.
"Lord Byron" age was 36 years,
Then closed the sad career
Of the most celebrated "Englishman"
Of the nineteenth century.

MISS. JULIA A. MOORE.
(the "Sweet Singer of Michigan.")

"THERE WAS NO ROOM FOR THEM IN THE INN."

No room for Him whose small hand
The troubled sea and mighty land
Lie cradled like a grain of sand;

No room, O Babe Divine! for Thee
That Christmas night; and even we
Dare shut our hearts and turn the key.

In vain Thy pleading baby cry
Strikes our deaf souls; we pass Thee by,
Unsheltered 'neath the wintry sky.

No room for God! O Christ, that we
Should bar our doors, nor ever see
Our Savior waiting patiently.

Fling wide the doors! Dear Christ, turn back!
The ashes on my hearth lie black—
Of light and warmth a total lack.

How can I bid Thee enter here
Amid the desolation drear
Of lukewarm love and craven fear?

What bleaker shelter can there be
That my cold heart's tepidity—
Chilled, wind-tossed, as the winter sea?

Dear Lord, I shrink from Thy pure eye,
No home to offer Thee have I;
Yet in Thy mercy pass not by.

MAMIE KEFFLIER.

IN 1860 Slidell of Louisiana, made a bitter speech in the Senate announcing the purpose of his State to secede. Ben Wade awaited its conclusion, when he stalked over to the southerner's seat, and, pounding it with his fist, said, "Slidell, we bought your State a howling desert, and, by —, if you secede we will make it a desert again." And the carpet baggers have very nearly succeeded.

A

Still Another Chapter of Rottenness in South Carolina.

Some Rich Revelations and Startling Soliloquies.

How an Ex-Reporter Bought Governors, Senators and Representatives.

The latest and most interesting contribution to the story of South Carolina corruption under carpet-bag rule is furnished by some extracts from the private diary of Josephus Woodruff, who was the Clerk of the South Carolina Senate in 1868, one of the members of the Republican Printing Company and paymaster-general of the corruption fund used to secure the votes of honorable Senators in favor of any measure which it was desirable to have passed. At the close of the war this man was a reporter for a daily paper published in Charleston. The Clerk of the House, Jones, was a carpenter in the same city. A little later the two were elected to the responsible positions of Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives. A little later they together established the Republican Printing Company, which charged the State $450,000 in one year for the ordinary public printing And yet a little later and these two insignificant rascals had grown so powerful that they could afford to bribe Governors, Senators and Representatives to do their behest and bidding, on one occasion paying one man—the Governor—as much as $12,000 for his signature to one bill. In the light of this brief explanation the reader will better appreciate the following remarks as recorded from to-day in Woodruff's diary:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.—Received a dispatch from Le Grande, the President of the company, relative to rumors about an injunction on payment of printing bills. Mr. Arnold was present, and I exhibited temper, which I should not have done. God grant that I may be saved from swearing. Sent reply saying that I would leave for Columbia to-morrow morning and to keep the buffers quiet until my return. * * *

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1873.—Jackson (the book-keeper) is a fraud, and don't know how to make out printing bills. * * *

FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1873.—While waiting breakfast was called upon to go down stairs to Mr Cardozo (the State Treasurer). He desired to say to me that he wished to have us take back some bills payable and warrants for Supreme Court decisions from Gov. Moses and he would give us a check for $50,000, $20,000 of which was to be paid to Moses. This was done. Gave $500 to Gaillarn and $300 to Jervey (both Senators). * * *

FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1873.—Chamberlain informs me that Milton is very apt to make us show our hands. Well, I am ready to do it. They are all a set of frauds. Gleaves, Nash, Smalls and myself had an oyster supper. Smalls paid for it and Nash ate it; and so it goes. Gleaves was Lieutenant Governor, Smalls and Nash were State Senators and Smalls is now in Congress. * * *

JAN. 12—This evening I had a talk with Chamberlain, and he agreed to bring about a reconciliation, which was effected in a very nice way. Jones and I called on Governor Moses and spoke to him about effecting a settlement. It was a hard day for Sunday, and I trust God will forgive us for our actions, as we could not help it. * * *

MONDAY, JAN. 13.—Ordered Benedict to make out two checks for our salaries as President and Treasurer of the company—$10,000 for myself and $10,000 for Jones. This was small pay for two years' services. Paid $3,000 to Cardozo, and asked Benedict to let Cain (Senator) have what he wanted. * * *

JAN. 16.—Received three boxes of champagne from Cooper & Taylor; also one basket; ordered some cigars also. Nash (Senator) called early this morning: we will have to take care of his friends. Paid Kniard an account of Senator Hayne for $200. Yesterday drew checks for John Lee, $100; J. H. White, $100; H. J. Maxwell, $1,000; C. D. Hayne, $500; W. H. Jones, Jr., $500. Arranged with Smalls. (All these are names of members of the Legislature.)

JAN. 16.—Promised Gleaves (Lieutenant Governor) $300. Drew check for Ransier for $500; Holcombe, $250; Hollinshead, $100; Robert Smalls, $5,000; Johnson, $500. This has been a day of much excitement to me.

A NICE PLUM.

JAN. 16.—Cardozo gave us checks fo $100,000. I propose to give Cardozo $12,000 out of this; that will be a big thing for him. If we had Parker we would probably have had to pay half of it, and then not get it. Jones and self will probably come out clear about $30,000 between us, or $15,000 each. * * *

JAN. 17.—Drew checks for B. F. Whittemore (the cadetship seller) for $5,000; S. A. Swaits (President *pro tem* of the Senate), $2,500; C. Brookbanks (confectioner), $100. R. H. Gleaves, $300. * * *

JAN. 17.—Well, I think I have made Whittemore, Smalls, Nash, Swaits and some others my friends, or they should be if they are not. But I wonder if I will ever get on a healthy basis from the wolves. I hate Neagle (Comptroller General.)

JAN. 18.—Gave J. M. Smith a check for $3,000; Nash, $300; White, $50. Now I think that is enough for the wolves.

JAN. 24.—Paid Cardozo to-day $5,000; he ought to feel good.

JAN. 28.—* * * Must give Cardozo $5,000 more as soon as possible; ten per cent. gets him every time. That is better than to let it remain idle in the State Treasury. Agreed with Jones that Hurley (Hayes elector, now Senator) should get $2,500.

JAN. 29.—Neagle has beaten us all through and I am still afraid of him. He is a perfect nightmare to us. Jones gave Tim (Hurley) a check for $2,500 to-day. I think that is enough for Tim. He is another sharper.

JAN. 30.—I suppose by the time the Legislature adjourns the wolves of the Executive Department will scent more keenly for Jones and Woodruff.

JAN. 31.—Gave McIntyre check for $200. Mac said it was better than nothing. His Rollins girls are a nuisance.

[The Rollins girls were a family of beautiful mulattoes, whose influence with the Legislature and State officials at this time was almost unbounded.]

FEB. 1.—I think Jones could stand a little more skinning, but I have been already peeled. Don't want any revenge. Jones agrees to give Neagle (Comptroller General) $10,000 more. * * * I suppose we will have to give it to the voracious wretch. I am sick.

FEB. 3.—Felt sick about Neagle all day. Can't get it off my mind. Dropped in to see Neagle and asked him to make some sort of a proposition and relieve us. He is a terrible ogre, and regular sucker and scarecrow. Hurley looks daggers at me since he (Neagle) was paid so much. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House came to see me this evening and wanted some certificates made out.

FEB. 4.—Gave Mr. White a check for $75, and we agreed to stand by each other to the last.

FEB. 4.—We will have to stand by and take care of Cardozo and give him another $5,000 as fast as possible, for the public good. We owe it to him.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO CHAMBERLAIN.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1873.—The only thing I regret is the payment of $10,000 to Chamberlain.

FEB. 7.—Nash frightened me badly today by saying that the Committee on Finance propose to reduce the printing to $25,000. Paid Nash that $5,000 too soon; ought to have half of it back. What a fool I was.

* * * Feb. 18 gave W. H. Jones, Jr., a check for $500 to silence him on the printing matter and make him help.

FEB. 19.—Cardozo paid $15,000 on the printing; wants us to get McKinney (Cardozo's chief clerk and brother-in-law) a piano out of that. Propose to draw $1,000 out of office funds for Cardozo.

FEB. 20.—Told LeGrand to send for a piano for McKinney. He thought it was musical gratification. * * *

FEB. 21.—The Senators are mad because I helped McIntyre to $5,000 for his *Colleton Gazette.*

FEB. 22.—They are striking for more money. Owens, Nash and Gaillard are after me with a sharp stick. Swaits wants me to do something for Dr. Moore. This is passing strange. The idea of (Senator) Patterson's brother-in-law wanting a pay certificate is something delightfully funny.

FEB. 24.—* * * Charlie Greer and Sperry of the House came for money. Sperry said he was in distress and had lost everything he ever had. That is good, considering he never had anything. Promised to help them.

NO PRESENTATION.

FEB. 25.—Very heavy demands were made on me this morning by Tim Huley and others. * * * Whittemore told me a number of friends were getting up something to surprise me. Owens is probably head in this affair. Ordered a big oyster supper, at which were present Nash, Cardozo, Gaillard, McIntyre, Owens, Jones, Clerk of the House, and others. It was a jolly affair, but no presentation!

FEB. 26.—This is the day of adjournment *sine die*. What a relief! * * * Saw Cardozo and he promised to pay $10,000 of Benedict's certificates. Was compelled to ward off a good many Senators. (The reader will do well to recall the fact of who is speaking here.) The President of the Senate was puzzled how to act so as to preserve peace in the family. After finishing business had a grand supper, furnished by Pollock, a celebrated caterer of Columbia. Present, Lieutenant Governor, Judge Wright of the Supreme Court, Senators Nash, Jervey, Cain, McIntyre, Lee, Hayne, Clinton, Owens and others. [Nearly all the gentlemen mentioned as being present at this jubilee were negroes, Owens being the only white man besides the autobiographer, Woodruff.]

MARCH 22.—Made trade with Hodge (Comptroller-General), giving him the Republican Printing Company's bill for $1,000, and taking $500 for it. It was a big thing.

APRIL 16.—* * * Several Senators called. Can't do anything for them. It will be, I fear, a dry summer. Is it not about time for them to dry up? I am getting tired of this continued pressure.

APRIL 26.—Had quite a lesson to-day. Since purchase of Board of Trade House some of my old acquaintances who had remained friendly now ignore me, among the latter Capt. Courtenay. It cant be helped. I suppose he thinks I have made my money by some imposition on the public. There may be something in it!

MAY 30.—Hodge (Comptroller-General) proposed to pay bill of Republican Printing Company by warrant on his contigent fund for $500, and I give to him a receipt for $1,000. Will have to do it to get along with business and keep peace in the family. Hoge is a huge hog.

NOV. 26.—Gave Benedict an order for $200 to pay note of Senator Jones for Greenfield's buggy. * * *

DEC. 6.—Paid T. C. Dunn (Comptroller-General under Chamberlian) $1,000; W. E. Holcombe (Senator), $1,000; John Wilson, $500, and others. Did my best to please everybody, but the appropriation is exhausted.

DEC. 6.—Everybody doubled on us. I would like to leave the Comptroller-General out in the cold.

DEC. 8.—Paid Senator Jones $1,500; Clinton, $1,250; Hurley, $5,000; Corwin, $1,500; Hoge, $5,000; Whittemore, $5,000. * * * The Senators are getting cheeky.

DEC. 9.—Took a receipt from Cardoza today for $2,400. Paid Johnston $900; Martin, $100; Swails, $5,000. Judge Hoge appeared well pleased and came into our office to-day.

DEC. 10.—Paid Dickson $300; Maxwell, $2 500. The pressure has been very great, but I guess we will get through by degrees.

DEC. 11.—Paid Nash $5,000, and I suppose he feels correspondingly happy.

DEC. 26.—Will not pay a cent hereafter to any one, unless they vote and help me pass the appropriations for printing. If they do that then I will get whatever they call for. * * * Was glad to hear Cardozo had gone to New York. We have done all we can or ought to for Gov. Moses, says the Clerk of the Senate of South Carolina.

HERE'S RICHNESS.

SUNDAY, DEC. 28.—* * * The wolves are after our blood. Read Beecher's sermon on "True Economy." It was not at all applicable to the Legislature!

JULY 17, 1873.—Wish Elliott would support me for State Treasurer. Would at once commence studying finance in earnest. My first payments would be the accounts of the Republican Printing Company. Printers are the light of the world and should be taken care of as preferred creditors!

This must close the list of extracts from the Clerk's diary, though much might be added. Enough has been give to show how thoroughly he was master of the situation in South Carolina at that time by virtue of the money which he had at command. The story told by Jones, the Clerk of the House, is very similar in kind, and its details would only be a repetition of what has gone before, the names of those bribed only being changed.

STARVING CELESTIALS.

Famine Scenes in China's Northern Provinces.

A gentleman in Shanghai waites to a friend in San Francisco as follows: The question which at present agitates the Flowery Kingdom, is the famine of the north. For four years past, a part of four of China's northern provinces has yielded either a small crop or none at all. One year ago the suffering was something dreadful among these poor people, who are worse off than slaves. At that time about $70,000 was raised by the foreign communitees at the open ports, and forwarded to disbursing agents, who made good use of the money. This year the famine is still worse. Over a country that embraces a population of some fifteen millions of people, absolute destitution prevails. People are actually eating each other. Babies are cut up and sold by the pound. There seems to be no remedy; the Chinese authorities are doing something, but it is only a drop in the bucket. The foreign community have elected canvassing committees, and the subscriptions will be up in the thousands; how much, it is impossible to say. From last year's experience, it is estimated that a life can be saved for about $1 50, so that all that can be done will save only a few out of the millions. In the central provinces there is an abundance of rice; this is being shipped to the suffering districts, but it takes a month to reach them. It costs nearly three times the price of the rice to carry it to its destination—no railroads, no canals, not even a carriage road. Within the past fifteen years the Chinese government have spent money enough on fortifications, ships, improved arms and ammunition to have built a road from Shanghai to Pekin, with branches leading through the famine districts The ships are useless; so are the fortifications; they both serve only for an excuse to pay salaries to lazy officials. The arms and ammunition are stored away, rusting, so as to be worthless, and China's millions are starving. Chinese officials do not want to change the order of things. Why should they? The merchants and tradesmen desire it, but they have very little to say in the matter. If I am rightly informed, with all their government workshops and arsenals there has never been an agricultural tool or implement, made; guns, torpedoes, ships, etc., seem to be their end and aim. The official classes grow richer and richer each year, and the lower classes poorer and poorer. No wonder that such numbers are willing to go to the Pacific coast, where in a few years they can earn a life competence and lie down and die in their own land with the millions taken from the poor laboring classes in our country. What kind of people is it who regard with cool nonchalence their neighbors devouring their own children? Were you to ask them to explain their strange apathy, they would no doubt give the regular Chinese shake of the head and say, 'Me no sabe,'"

ALLEGED FORTUNE OF PIUS IX.

The Truth About the Million He Left Behind Him.

[From the New York Sun.]

A report has been pretty widely circulated to the effect that Pius IX. left a private fortune of some $20,000,000, and that this fortune is inherited by his family.

The truth is, that the good old Pope did leave by economizing out of the generous offerings made to him, ever since 1870, by his two hundred millions of children, a sum large enough to enable his successor, Leo. XIII., to dispose of a revenue of 3,500,000 francs, or $700,000, for the expenses of his vast administration of the universal church.

Pius IX., who, as all know, lived with the strictest economy, employed the yearly revenue of the Peter's pence, and the liberal donations of wealthy individuals; in supporting, first, the numerous congregations on boards aiding him in governing the Church, as well as the representatives of the Holy See near foreign Governments; and, next, in maintaining many institutions of educations and beneficence, whose funds were suppressed by the Piedmontese Government, with many thousands of destitute, aged and infirm priests, monks, and nuns, thrown on the world by the present masters of Rome.

In the will of the Pope, which thus leaves to Leo. XIII, a fund so providently placed beyond the reach of family greed, or of governmental rapacity, there are two other dispositions worthy of notice—one bequeathing 300,000 francs, or about $60,000 to the poor of Rome, and another securing to his surviving servants and employes a modest annual allowance.

With regard to his own relatives, Pius IX., has been to the last what he was from the beginning of his pontificate, absolutely free from the stain of nepotism.

Thus in death, as well as in life, the grand old Pope deserves the unqualified reverence of all who love personal purity and disinterestedness, and unbounded devotion to the Church and to God's poor.

Very respectfully yours,
NEW YORK, March 6. B. O'RIELLY.

"She Was Not Nice"

Scene in a New York street car: A dozen young girls, whose average age would be about eighteen years, entered a Sixth avenue car, after having attended service at one of Trinity's churches. They ranged themselves six on a side, and the remainder of the car was taken up by seven women and two men. Their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a young woman, elegantly but rather "loudly" dressed, who, for want of a seat, supported herself by means of a strap. After a few moments there was a vacant seat, and the woman took possession of it. "Julia," said one of the girls in a whisper, "won't you move up a little? I don't think this woman is nice." Julia moved up, and not long after the car stopped to receive a fat old lady. "I am going to give up my seat to that old lady," said the girl, whose name was Mildred, who had not previously spoken above a whisper. "No, don't," exclaimed Florence, her neighbor; "she's just as well able to stand as you are." "But it always makes me think of my mother when I see such an old woman," answered Mildred. In deference to public opinion, as represented by the bevy of airls, the old lady remained standing until the woman who was not nice arose and said, "Take my seat, please—do." Mildred blushed and looked out of the car window. "There, now," said she. The woman who was not nice hung on to a car strap for a moment, when a man said to her: "Take my seat, please. It is seldom that I see women offering kindnesses to each other in public, and I beg your pardon for not offering my seat to you before." Tableau, during which Mildred blushed more than ever.

Modern Definition of Commercial Terms.

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

Bankrupt—A man who gives everything to a lawyer so that his creditors will not get it.

Assignee—Is the chap who has the deal and gives himself four aces.

A Bank—Is a place where people put their money so it will be handy when other folks want it.

A Depositor—Is a man who don't know how to spend his money and gets the cashier to show him.

President—Is the big fat man who promises to boss the job and afterwards sublets it.

A Director—Is one of those that accepts a trust that don't involve either the use of his eyes or ears.

Cashier—Is often a man who undertakes to support a wife, six children and a brown stone front, on fifty dollars a month, and be honest.

Collaterals—Are certain pieces of paper as good as gold, due and payable on the 1st of April.

Assets—Usually consist of five chairs and an old stove; to these may be added a spittoon if the "bust" ain't a bad one.

Liabilities—Are usually a big "blind" that the assets won't "see" nor "raise."

A Note—A promise to do an impossible thing at an impossible time.

Endorser—Is a man who signs a commercial philopoena with a friend and gets caught.

Turkey and Russia as Allies.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Beaten as they are, there is no course open to the Turks but to throw themselves into the arms of Russia. But the humiliation of this is softened by the reflection that the more complete the submission is to Russia, the greater will, or may be, the chagrin of England, upon whose assistance they had vainly counted. Turkish statesmen now speaks without disguise in a strain which proves once again the old saying that "to manage a Turk you must coerce him." Their temper is to double the chastening hand of Russia. 'England, yes, we have held fast to the notion of British friendship, and in our constancy to the policy which rested upon this notion we have compromised the interests of the Empire. Henceforward this notion will have no existence. Russia is stronger than we are, and we have sad proof enough that she has the will to exert her strength against us. England will not defend us. We have therefore nothing to hope from England, all to fear from Russia. Henceforward let our policy be Russian. We are a weak enemy to Russia, but may be a powerful friend to her as against England.'"

A SPLENDID breakfast on the table surrounded with a family of coughs. They used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and that family now keeps it on hand always, and recommends it; it only costs 25 cents a bottle.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR .... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE .... E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 16, 1878.

A PLATFORM RESURRECTIONIST.

The letter of Hon. F. W. HUGHES of Pottsville, in reply to THE POST, is printed elsewhere, and is mainly devoted to the resurrection of political platforms to prove that the Democratic is as bad, if not worse than the Republican party, in its devotion to the money, national bank, and bondholding power, that has given law to Congresses and administrations since the early years of the war. This is his general proposition, and it is put forth to prevent any union of the Democrats and Greenbackers on legislative or State nominations this fall, to rescue Pennsylvania from the domination of the CAMERON ring. If it should prove effective, Mr. HUGHES will deserve well of the CAMERONS. Not MACKEY in the Philadelphia Custom House, QUAY in his fifty thousand dollar Recorder job, or HART with his snug Bank Commissionership will be able to do half as much as our friend HUGHES to perpetuate the CAMERON dynasty, and send DON back to the Senate with flying colors.

We have a short answer to Mr. HUGHES' long rigmarole about platforms, as if the resolutions of a political convention were the beginning and end of all political action. Platforms have their purposes, but they are by no means infallible, not always candid, and generally a compromise of conflicting opinions to secure concert of action for a common purpose. Mr. HUGHES' large experience in framing resolutions in political conventions must have taught him this. Even his Toledo platform is an illustration of the facility with which inconvenient issues are evaded. He critizes the Democracy, for instance, for what he alleges to be the free trade resolutions adopted at Harrisburg last year; but in the Toledo platform, of which Mr. HUGHES is the reputed author, we find not one word against free trade or in favor of protection. The question was dodged simply because there were both free traders and protectionists in his convention, and the subject was inconvenient.

A conclusive test of the convictions and purposes of a party is the action of its accredited representatives in positions of power. Not what the party promises to do when hungry for votes, but what it does do. That is the only true criterion. If the Republican party is judged by the eloquent and saintly platforms it has put forth since 1860, it merits immediate translation to the seventh Heaven; but tested by its acts it takes decidedly the other direction as the author of "woes unnumbered." Mr. HUGHES professes to think the Democratic and Republican parties equally answerable and unworthy of confidence, because of the financial policies which his Nationals propose to redress. Let us see about that question of equal responsibility:

He objects to the National Banking system, as a needless tax upon the people. So do we, and believe greenbacks should be the sole paper currency. Well, the National banking system was established during the war as a Republican party measure and in opposition to the votes of all the Democrats in Congress. In 1870, Speaker RANDALL introduced a bill substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, which received the votes of all the Democrats in Congress and was opposed by the Republicans, and of course defeated, as they had an overwhelming majority. That there is a bill now before Congress, with every prospect it will pass, proposing to retire national bank notes and substitute greenbacks, is due to the fact of Democratic supremacy in one branch, and the growing strength of the party in the other

The repudiating law of 1869, by which the option of redeeming the bonds in legal tenders was surrendered, which Mr. HUGHES will agree with us was an infamous breach of faith, was a Republican caucus measure, passed by the votes of that party, and opposed by all the Democrats in both Houses of Congress, save *one!*

The silver steal of 1873 was passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President.

The Resumption law of January, 1875, was devised by a Republican caucus, reported by JOHN SHERMAN, forced through under the party lash, and voted for by Republican Senators and Representatives, and opposed by every Democrat in Congress.

These votes cover that financial policy against which the National party is supposed to be specially organized. It will be seen it is the fruitage of Republican supremacy from beginning to end, and was antagonized and opposed at every step by the Democrats in Congress. And it is a fact equally important, as bearing on Mr. HUGHES' amiable, but uncandid if not absolutely untruthful, distribution of blame equally between the two old parties, that as soon as the Democrats regained control of one branch of Congress they reversed the machine, and stopped running the government in the interest of the bondholding and banking class. The Democratic House elected in 1874 repealed the Resumption law, but the Republican Senate refused to concur. The present Democratic House did the same thing, and the Republican Senate holds the bill in committee. Democratic supremacy in one branch of Congress, and its increasing power in the other, secured the remonetization of silver, and will yet achieve the repeal of the Resumption law and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. Mr. HUGHES should understand it is the Democratic party and that party alone that will secure these results, and in determining them his National party is likely to be as unimportant a factor as it will be in the Berlin Conference on the fate of Turkey.

These are the facts that should receive the attention of so sagacious a politician as Mr. HUGHES. They represent something positive and tangible, and not mere words formulated by politicians to meet the contingencies of impending elections. He should abandon the study of old platforms, which are at best a weariness to the flesh and vexation of spirit, and take up current history.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The New York papers of Monday print the official list of the American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition (artists excepted) whose exhibits have been accepted and to whom space has been allotted by General MCCORMICK, the Commissioner-General. The list of artists and their works, as selected by the Advisory Art Committee, will be made public in a few days. The Supply was the first vessel to sail with goods for the Exposition. She left New York, February 25. The Constitution sailed from Philadelphia February 26. The ships Wyoming and Portsmouth, now loading at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will sail on the 16th inst., and the Constellation on the 22d inst., offering exhibitors the last opportunity to send their goods free of cost for transportation. No goods will be received after the 20th inst., and no more permits for space at the Exposition can be granted, but Commissioner-General MCCORMICK has consented to send by the French steamer of April 3, the few articles for the educational exhibit which cannot be prepared in time for the last Government steamer.

The official list of American exhibitors is made up of 577 firms and individuals, exhibiting in the departements of science and industry generally. The range of articles is broad, and General MCCORMICK says he has striven to keep out as far as practicable articles of minor value or which would not reflect creditably upon American progress, although there are many articles which he would have wished to be exhibited, but lack of time and sufficient money prevented their preparation. Arranged by States the number of exhibitors from the several sections of the Union stand as follows, including one exhibit from an American artist in Paris:

New York State (New York City, 204)	242	Maryland	6
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 96)	108	Michigan	6
Massachusetts	44	Vermont	4
Connecticut	38	Delaware	4
New Jersey	31	California	4
Louisiana	16	Wisconsin	3
Ohio	16	North Carolina	3
Illinois	15	Maine	2
Rhode Island	9	Indiana	2
Missouri	8	Tennessee	2
Virginia	6	Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Florida and Paris, Fr., 1 each	5
Kentucky	6		
District of Columbia	6	Total	577

The American Educational exhibit is being prepared under the direction of Hon. J. D. PHILBRICK of Massachusetts, and promises to be very creditable. Cincinnati appropriated $2,000 for the purpose of making a creditable exhibit of its school work, and will deliver its contribution in Paris, at its own expense, on or before the 3d of May. Chicago and St. Louis have sent on valuable contributions, and Washington is preparing one which will include a new model of an improved school-house. Wisconsin and Indiana have also responded, and the latter has sent a model of a school house. The American Educational exhibit will be a representative one—no attempt being made to make it exhaustive in any department, except that of school books. An attempt will be made to show all the school books in use in this country.

We looked over the published list of 577 exhibitors with some curiosity to see the exhibit Pittsburgh would make at Paris, and were rewarded with the following "catch," which embraces all of Pittsburgh's contributions to the industrial exhibit of the world:

Adams & Taggarts, Pittsburgh, Pa., machine for making paper bags.

Callery, James D. & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., leather.

Groetzinger, A. J., Allegheny, sole leather.

Speer, Alexander & Sons, Pittsburgh, ploughs and cultivators.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh, atmospheric brakes.

This is a beggarly exhibit for the "Birmingham of America," and suggests a lamentable lack of enterprise on the part of our manufacturers or a discrimination against them by the American Commissioner. Which?

MR MACKEY DISCOURSETH.

Mr. ROBERT W. MACKEY, who carries the Republican party of Pennsylvania in his breeches pocket (book), has been talking quite freely to the Washington interviewer. Here is his definition of Pennsylvania Republicanism:

> I am a candidate for no office. This Administration would never select such a Republican as I am for an office. We in Pennsylvania belong to the positive school of politics. No wishy-washy, namby-pamby, tickle-you-with-a-feather politics for our people. Hayes was a fearful dose for us, but we have got over thinking about him. To us in Pennsylvania such a person as Hayes does not exist. You might hunt the State over and you could not find fifty Republicans who would say they indorse Hayes.

And as to the coming canvass in this State, ROBERT issues his first general order in this way:

> We will go into the campaign without knowing that such a person as Hayes exists. It will be such a campaign as we have not had in Pennsylvania since 1872, when McClure, Curtin, and Forney made their tremendous raid on Hartranft, which threatened to lose us the State for Grant. We beat them, however, by 30,000 majority, knocking Greeley's canvass into smithereens. Don Cameron then led the party in our State, and he will lead again next fall: and when he leads it means fight all along the line.

Mr. MACKEY is very positive that DON CAMERON will be returned to the Senate. He says:

> There is not a more popular man with his party in the State than Don. You know it is a tradition with the Camerons to never forgive an enemy nor forget a friend. Consequently when men fight under his flag they know what victory means. I will never forgive myself for the part I took in the Cincinnati convention. Many times have Don and I talked the matter over and denounced ourselves for conceiving the movement at the convention which made Hayes the candidate. We are bound to win. We want to return Cameron to the Senate and give Hayes a slap, which is incentive sufficient to make us fight hard.

That the Republican party of the State will accept these orders from their smart dictator we have not a shadow of doubt. It is a machine organization and Mr. MACKEY holds the throttle of the machine. This question and answer closed the interview:

> Have you ever been reimbursed for the expense you were at in visiting Florida to see a fair count for Hayes?
>
> No. Nor for the $4,000 put up by William H. Kemble and me to elect Hayes Governor of Ohio in 1875.

If there is anything we admire about ROBERT it is his delicious frankness. There is no cant about him. In politics his faith is that the end justifies the means. But we are sorry HAYES has not reimbursed the "means" expended in Florida to "see a fair count."

WE have a suspicion Gov. NICHOLLS of Louisiana, will be unable to stand the pressure, and that in the event of the Supreme Court of the State, refusing ANDERSON a new trial, he will be pardoned. Mr. HAYES feels the ignominy of his position, of seeing ANDERSON in the Penitentiary for crimes committed in putting him in the White House, and is putting forth every possible exertion and influence to get the scamp off. However ungrateful HAYES may have proved to the mass of Republican workers, he has been true as steel to the Louisiana and Florida Returning Boarders. The New Orleans *Times* of last Saturday prints an interview with ANDERSON which shows his influence with the administration:

> "Concerning the collectorship Anderson had very little to say. After his conviction he had written to the department suggesting that some one be sent off to take charge. Mr. Hayes personally tendered him the office of Collector in the presence of Kellogg, and he declined it, asking the appointment of Judge King.
>
> Mr. Hayes replied, "You can telegraph to New Orleans that Judge King has been appointed."
>
> "When Judge King resigned," said Anderson, "I asked the appointment of Lawrence, and his name was sent in.
>
> "When his confirmation failed, I wrote to the President thanking him for his kindness, and stating that he had done all that any man could expect."

Evidently Mr. HAYES feels a deep interest in the people who counted him in, through the crooked ways of fraud, perjury and forgery. In this case, ingratitude cannot be laid at his door.

IT looks as if the ring could lay their hands on a Democrat in the Legislature whenever it was absolutely to the success of any of its schemes. The Philadelphia Recorder's job got the votes of Democrats enough to pass it through the House; and but for the votes of these recreants the plunder scheme would have failed. The bill creating a Banking Department for the especial benefit of the late defeated candidate for State Treasurer Captain HART, yesterday passed the Senate receiving the necessary twenty-six votes by the aid of Senator BUSSEY a Democrat so-called, of York county. Twenty-five Republican Senators voted for the bill and several against with the whole body of the Democratic Senators. One vote was wanted, and BUSSEY gave that. There appears to be no organization at Harrisburg among Democrats worth the name. It would be a great deal better if these Democrats who came to the relief of the ringsters, in their necessities, would drop out of the party altogether. They are Democrats until the Radicals want them, and then they fly off. A consideration of some kind or other passes, of course.

THE London *Times* of Monday, probably speaking the voice of the English people and Government, says Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the Congress, not excepting the indemnity clause. The *Times* eulogizes DISRAELI'S idea of having Greece participate in the Congress. It recognizes the old state of affairs cannot be restored on the Bosphorus, and urges that the best materials for replacing it are to be found in the Hellenic race. This probably gives a hint of England's policy to eventually replace Turkey with Greece as the ruling power at Constantinople.

GENERAL EWING on Monday introduced an amendment to the Constitution, providing an American financial system, as its friends delight to call it. Its purpose is to make the issue of legal tender notes by the Government constitutional, some people having doubts on that point except as a war measure; providing an ample and increasing supply of such currency; and forbidding the issue of any other form of paper money by the United States, States or corporations.

THE Mint Superintendent, Dr. LINDERMAN, is again estimating the capacity of the mints. The present facilities will turn out thirty-six millions a year, but by placing the New Orleans mint in working order it can be increased to forty-two millions. The question now bothering JOHN SHERMAN is whether he shall buy silver bullion with coin certificates or whether such certificates shall merely represent bullion deposits at their market value.

THE New Hampshire election Tuesday went Republican by a reduced majority. Last year PRESCOTT was elected Governor by over 4,000 majority, with 73 Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. This year PRESCOTT has about 1,500 majority. Republicans claim the House by fifty majority and eight out of twelve Senators.

IT is rumored that Henry Watterson will buy the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and run it in conjunction with the *Courier-Journal*.

ALTHOUGH France has forborne, of late, to compete with her sister powers in the costly rivalry of building new navies, she yet possesses at Toulon, approaching completion, a couple of first-class iron cruisers, whose marked feature will be their working 46-ton guns on the broadside system. The Devastation and Foudrovant will each have four of these prodigious pieces, taking a service charge of from 150 to 200 pounds of powder and a 915-pound projectile, and worked in broadside by means of hydraulic gear. With these ships, and her frank, though tardy, adoption of the Ericsson revoluting turret for coast defence vessels, France will hold her own without expending the vast sums lavished on new fleets by England and other powers. Gigantic, however, as is the ordinance just spoken of, its weight is wholly eclipsed by the 80-ton guns of the new English Inflexible, and the 100-ton artillery of the Italian pair of marine monsters, the Duilio and the Dandolo.

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IN the heart of London, on his way to church, accompanied by his wife, a gentleman so illustrious as Mr. Gladstone, ex-premier of England, is set upon by a howling mob of Turkish sympathizers and forced to seek the shelter of a friend's house and the protection of the police. Now, if so disgraceful a scene were to occur in the United States of America, the London journals would sneer at the raw civilization of the republic, the inability of its government to afford protection to its citizens; they would exhibit ponderous ignorance of the condition of the people but half-reclaimed from savagery, and predict the speedy decline of republican institutions. But the affair happens to occur under their own noses, and they will therefore quietly ignore it.

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AT Constantinople people seem to have sufficiently quieted down to begin to make jokes. Printed posters were recently stuck up all over Pera to this effect:

> LOST—Between Besika bay and the Sultan's palace, a fleet of six fine ironclads, bearing the English flag. Any one communiting to Lord Beaconsfield information as to their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

One of these bills was pasted on the door of the British Embassy. Another piece of popular witticism took the shape of a caricature representing a savage Cossack in the act of administering a formidable kick to Lord Derby, and inquiring: "Say, your Lordship, where do British interests begin?"

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JUDGES should avoid equivocal language in charging juries, especially when human life is at stake. Daniel C. Snyder was tried in Indiana on an accusation of having poisoned his wife with strychnine. In instructing the jury the Court said: "We now direct your attention to the question whether the defendant gave Hannah E. Snyder strychnine with a criminal intent." Snyder was convicted of murder in the first degree, and appealed. The higher court held that the jury might well have understood the language of the Judge to assume that Snyder gave the woman strychnine—a disputed point upon the trial—and that the question of intent alone was left for them to pass upon. The judgment was therefore reversed, and a new trial granted.

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JUDGE PITMAN, the prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts last autumn, in his charge to a jury at Cambridge, last Friday, expressed strong disapprobation of the practice of hiring men to go about and purchase liquor for the purpose of becoming informers and witnesses. He thought conviction was too dearly purchased by such means, and that it was causing witnesses to become participants in the crime and exposing them to the danger of becoming hard drinkers, as well as presenting temptation to the seller. It is to be hoped our Law and Order Society will instruct its detectives not to run the risk Judge Pitman points out.

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THE quintuple *Herald* issued on Suday is a marvel of enterprise. It consists of three separate sheets containing twenty pages, or one hundred and twenty columns of close type. The advertisements occupy sixty-five columns, and are three thousand one hundred and thirty in number, representing every class of society and every branch of industry and mercantile enterprise. In order that the reader may gain a clear idea of the amount of reading matter contained in a quintuple *Herald* it is only necessary to say that each column of type represents on an average two pages of any of our popular monthly magazines, or equal to two hundred and forty pages.

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PETER COOPER, the venerable, of New Yorker, in recent published letters favors several means of relief—the completion of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, the free coinage of silver, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills, the establishment of industrial public schools, a Civil Service as well organized and specific as the military or naval service, the placing of a tariff on "all importations of which we have the raw material in abundance," for "we cannot, as a nation, buy anything cheap that leaves our own good raw material unused, and our own labor unemployed."

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THE French Minister of the Interior has issued a sort of executive order No. 1. He says: "The government separates itself distinctly from the doctrine of official candidateships, and the practices thereby rendered necessary. The rule of conduct implies the most complete neutrality in the electorial struggle, and consequently the abstention from every act or step which may mark in the eyes of the people a preference in favor of one or the other candidate. We have in the business of election only one duty to fulfill, namely, to apply strictly and equitably the laws. This is the only way to insure the electors unrestricted freedom in their votes." This proclamation is addressed to the prefects, but whether or not it will be any better obeyed than Mr. Hayes' celebrated order to federal officeholders remains to be seen.

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FROM Calcutta we learn that during the recent famine in India not less than two millions of people died of actual starvation. The amount spent by the Government in relief work and in camp charity was about $30,000,000, and the contributions, chiefly from England and Australia, amounted to $2,500,000. The famine is considered at an end, as the new crops are coming in, and are safe from damage. Nevertheless, many living skeletons may yet be seen in the cities, and, at latest advices, hundreds were lying by the roadsides unable to move.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CAPTAIN HUNT GRUBBE belongs to the British navy.

THE spring cattle drive in Texas will number 223,400.

JOHN MORRISSEY will return from the South next week, quite restored to health.

ANOTHER NAVAL VESSEL, the fifth, the Constellation, goes to France with goods for the Exposition.

MAINE and Massachusetts, as well as New Hampshire, are to have their annual fast on Thursday, April 11.

ROSINA VOKES has the most bewitching laugh, Lotta the cutest kick, and Kate Claxton the finest "shiver" in the profession.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS has sixty law suits on hand. A law suit match between this lady and Mrs. Gaines would be an interesting event—and not a bad thing for the lawyers.

DESIGNS for a statue and monument to M. Thiers have been invited from French sculptors. They must be handed in by June 15. Four prizes, aggregating $10,000 will be awarded.

THERE was frost every month of the year 1816, and it was known as "the year without a summer." The New England farmers called it "eighteen hundred and starved to death."

POLK'S private secretary, "old Colonel Hopkins," is, according to a Denver paper, a street beggar at Santa Fe, N. M; though still displaying good breeding and excellent old school manners.

MR. TENNYSON has written a poem called "Sir Richard Grewville; a Ballad of the Fleet," and it is to appear in *The Nineteenth Century*. Two new poems by Robert Browning are in press.

IT is said that a wealthy merchant of Scotland has subscribed $25,000 toward a fund to defray the legal expenses of a suit to prevent the proposed establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland.

WALTHAM, Addison County, Vt., has neither doctor, lawyer, merchant, post-office nor pauper, and it is painful to be told by the Burlington *Free Press* that there are only 250 inhabitants to enjoy all this luxury.

AMONG those present at a wedding in a church in Lexington, Ky., on the 5th inst., were Mr. John B. Payne, father of the bridegroom, Mr. Lewis Payne, his grandfather, and Mr. Asa Payne, his great-grandfather.

THOUGH Senator Morton's remains were embalmed, when the grave was opened the other day the features were found to have fallen in so sadly as to give a poor idea of the appearance of the great Republican leader in his prime.

THE Patent Office pays a handsome profit, though, as a class, inventors are desperately poor. Yet the Government seems unable to deal with enormously rich managers of the Pacific Railroads without a yearly loss to itself running into millions.

MISS THOMSON, the lady who recently created much comment in Edinburgh by having her horse shod with gold, and who was afterward heard of in Barcelona, Spain, scattering gold coin among the street beggars, has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

THAT article of Henri Rochefort's on the Papal Conclave brought on the *Reveil's* manager a fine of 3,000 francs and an imprisonment of two months. The hardest part of the matter for him was, that had been the last issue of the paper under his management.

IN the House there are several eligible bachelors, among whom Milton Sayler is conspicuous for his talents and his good looks. Milton is an affable, pleasant man, evidently fond of the ladies' society, yet no woman has captured him. He is certainly a catch of the first magnitude.

THE speedy disposition of the silver veto reminds the Washington *Post* of the story of a celebrated Englishman, who was being conveyed to Tyburn in one of the go-carts of the period, seated upon a coffin, and who casually remarked to the driver, "Drive slower; this d—d cart hasn't any springs."

REV. HAMLIN NOLAND, colored, for many years a popular divine among the colored flock of Virginia, has been expelled. He not only had more than one wife, so called, but seduced a number of colored girls between the ages of thirteen and fifteen. He sticks out his shingle as a lawyer.

A GIRL named McWilliams has recently died in Iowa. She measured seven feet around the waist. The cause of her death was that she knew that the only man who could get his arm around her waist was Rev. Talmage, and that his arm was mortgaged for two years to raffle with the planets.

A MAN in Australia whose wife had St. Vitus' dance put her on board an English vessel for London, with instructions that friends were awaiting her. The captain found that she had no friends, and that her husband, keeping the children, had thus got rid of her. She was taken to a hospital in London.

AN odious fashion is gaining ground, abroad. At a grand dinner recently given by the Marchioness d'Aoust in Paris the Duchess of Newcastle and other ladies appeared wearing black kid gloves, with white, blue or rose-colored costumes. From this to the Japanese custom of staining women's teeth is but a step, and not a very long one.

EX-SENATOR WADE had some queer kinks in his mind. He was a firm believer in spiritualism, and looked on death as a mere change of scenes. Another striking peculiarity was the dread he entertained of sitting for a picture. He used to say often hat he had as much respect for a dentist's office as he had for a photographic gallery.

GENIAL John Brougham never shows any poverty of humor. In a letter designed to allay the alarm of his creditors, he says: "Out of my salary at Wallack's, which is a liberal one, I am reserving and shall continue to reserve, for the gradual reduction of my debt, all beyond the actual cost of living, now of the lightest, inasmuch as long sickness has left me very little appetite, and straitened means forbid the luxury of rum."

THE Illinois election next autumn will be an unusually important one. Besides a State Treasurer and judicial officers, nineteen Representatives in Congress will be chosen and State Senators for four years in the odd districts, and a full House of Representatives of three members to each of fifty-three districts. Upon this Legislature will devolve the duty, next January, of choosing a successor to United States Senator Oglesby.

A MIGHTY HUNTER.

A Queer Character in the Mountains of Virginia.

The story of a most remarkable character, who has lived the life of a Mormon for sixty-six years in a dreary valley of Pittsylvania county, Va., between Turkey Creek mountain and Piney Peak, and who to-day, at the age of ninety, retains nearly all the wonderful powers of his youth, has just come to light. "Old Man Owen Adkins," as he is now familiarly called, although he came of vulgar and illiterate parents, and himself grew up without the least education, yet developed early in life some very decided traits of character, which raised him far above his surroundings. Though small in stature, he was the "strongest boy in the mountains," and even before he was ten years old supported his father's large family by engaging in and winning wrestling and running matches, on which his father bet freely. At the age of 12 the young champion ran five miles against time in twenty-six minutes, and won a wager of $50. About this time, too, while hunting, in which pursuit he took great delight, he had a terrible encounter with a black bear, in which by his self-possession and courage alone he saved his life. Having discharged his rifle ineffectually, he had only his jack-knife left with which to defend himself, and with this he cut his bearship's jugular vein, even after the latter had taken him into his deadly embrace. This exploit gave the young hero great prestige in all the country around.

In 1805, in his 23d year he married, and settled within 100 yards of his birthplace in the same house which he now occupies, and for five years his domestic life was a scene of perfect conjugal happiness. But when about 30, the great athlete took it into his head that he wanted more than one wife, and in spite of the protests of his devoted companion, and long before Joseph Smith proclaimed the polygamous doctrine of Mormonism in this country, this untutored child of nature, acting on impulse, took to himself three concubines, for each of whom he built comfortable houses within a mile of his own residence. His wife hated these concubines as only an aggrieved woman can hate, and until her death, which occurred twenty years later, there was no peace in the family of Adkins. She gave birth to nineteen children, all of whom are still living, and her successor, as the polygamist's lawful wife, bore five others. On the latter's death he did not again marry, but continued to support four concubines, who bore him forty-six children, making a total of seventy, all but four of whom still survive and reside in the vicinity of their birthplace, which has come to be called Adkintown. Nearly all of the children are married and have raised large families, and it is estimated that the old man's offspring number 550.

Of course the political influence of so large a family in the community, even if their votes alone are considered, is immense, and as Adkins went with no party constantly, but always threw his influence for his personal friends, he was much cultivated by the politicians. In ante-bellum days the influence of Adkins always decided the elections in Pittsylvania county, but since the war the old man has lost his interest in things political, as well as to some extent in horse racing, card playing, and fox hunting, which, in the prime of his life, occupied much of his time. Probably the most remarkable feat of his life was accomplished in 1834, when he was sixty-two years old. He ran a race of eleven miles, on the country turnpike, against a young man, and easily won, making the distance in forty-one minutes, according to a report published at the time, though the old man avers that it was really fifty-eight.

Adkins' personal appearance is very striking. He has a wide chest, well thrown out, and stands straight as an arrow. Rolling white hair flows down over his broad shoulders, reminding one strongly of "Rip Van Winkle." His forehead, broad and intellectual, his blue eyes deep set, his thin, finely-curved lips firmly shut, give him a noble and impressive appearance. He has never been sick a day, his memory continues strong, and his powers of endurance are but little abated. He attributes his long life and good health to out door exercise and wholesome food. He has never been addicted to stimulants. He is passing his declining days in peaceful contentment with his sole surviving concubine, who is devotedly attached to him.

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FOR THE AMAZON.

Arrival of the Expeditionary Steamer Richmond at St Thomas.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES,
February 23, 1878.

We arrived here on the Richmond, after a safe and pleasant voyage of about ten days. The weather to-day is beautiful and the temperature that of July in the United States. We are coaling here. Our vessel is surrounded to-day with peddling, or "bum-boats," as the seamen call them. They are as thick as hops, selling all kinds of fruits, bread, &c. The peddlers speak first-rate English, and can especially talk finance, changing the American money with the swiftness of an expert. They take the greenbacks at 15 per cent. discount. Mr. Collins and the officers will not permit them to sell liquor to any one on board, so the rum venders have put to shore.

We expect to put out of here to-morrow, (Sunday) and sail straight for Para at the mouth of the Amazon. And as we pant with the heat now, are a little curious to see how we will stand the weather on and south of the equator. But Americans can accustom themselves to almost anything.

St. Thomas is situated back between the hills and the ocean, so that it is as quiet as a little town. Let me say a word about the hills here. In the North, when we see a hill, it is one in itself; but here, owing, I suppose, to their earthquakish nature, there are a hundred hills in one. St. Thomas has about 2,000 inhabitants, principally of the colored persuasion. The white gentlemen dress in duck suits and look comfortably cool. A great many of them rowed out to our vessel in good-looking skiffs, rowed by two and sometimes four blacks. The darkeys are singing a merry chorus, as they have made a good deal of money selling fruit.

I presume while we are to-day wearing straw hats and linen dusters, you are rigged out in overcoats and turbans.

Yours, J. P. M.

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Chinamen's Bones.

[San Francisco Cor. of Boston Journal.]

Whenever a Chinaman is sick and beyond recovery he is placed in some out of the way place and left to die. None of his countrymen ever go near him, and he is left to "paddle his own canoe" across the Styx in his exit from this mundane sphere. When the deceased is buried, however, offerings will be made at the grave, and in time his bones will be sent back to China, in accordance with the contract made with the six companies which brought him here, or from subscriptions by Chinese merchants. Every year there are tons of bones of defunct Chinamen sent to China to be buried. The business of exhuming and packing these bones is an extensive one and, very naturally, it is pursued by Mongols. Many of these bones are polished. When disinterments are in progress the graveyards of the Chinese present the appearance of a golgotha. Very small wooden coffins are used, just large enough to contain the bones of the deceased. It is proposed to impose a tax of $10 on every dead body disinterred and to require the bones to be placed in a metallic case, the price of which is some $50. The object of this is to prevent the spread of infectious disease by careless exhuming.

THE WESTERN SNOW STORM

Bodies Recovered Daily and Many Persons Still Missing.

The Storm the Greatest Known for Many Years.

SHERMAN, WY., March 12.—On Thursday about midnight a storm of snow and wind set in, covering the entire country from Greenbrier, Wyoming Territory, to the North Platte, Nebraska, a distance of five hundred and fifty miles, and proved to be by far the severest snow storm known since the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. The storm continued without abatement until Sunday morning, making it impossible for a person to go out without almost certain death. Since the storm subsided bodies of a number of persons have been found who died from exposure. Two soldiers perished between Ft. Russell and Cheyenne, a distance of three miles. Four men with ox teams were caught fifteen miles northwest of Cheyenne. Three of them reached the railroad on Sunday, terribly frozen, and will probably lose their feet. The fourth man and cattle perished. Three ranchmen were found dead a short distance north of Cooper lake. It is probable this is only a small part of those that have died from the effects of the storm. One rancheman lost ten thousand sheep near Egbert station; many other cases are reported of the loss of stock.

The snow has drifted in immense piles wherever there is any place to form a drift. Every cut in the railroad track was filled with snow and sand sheds were also full. The railroad company had their forces out before the storm subsided on Sunday, and have been constantly at work with four snow plows at different points with all the men they could work.

Different forces met at this point to-night, nine o'clock, having cleared five hundred and fifty miles in less than three days. All the trains will be immediately started, and no further detention is anticipated. The passengers were all located where they could be well fed and taken care of, and those who have been located where they could see the progress of the storm and the efforts made to open the road accord railroad officers and men the greatest praise for the result accomplished.

THE BLOCKADE ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAISED.

CHEYENNE, WY., March 12.—The snow blockade on the Union Pacific railroad is raised. Assistant General Superintendent J. T. Clark, from the east, met Superintendent Davis in the long cut east of this city at noon and cleared it, when two trains, number three, which, in anticipation had started from Sidney, soon passed through, arriving here at four and five o'clock this evening. Two more trains will arrive at eleven o'clock to-night. The combined forces of these two officers immediately proceeded westward, and notwithstanding the immense drifts succeeded in cleaning every obstacle some of the cuts being twenty-five to thirty feet deep, and to-night they met the party from the Western division at Sherman and leave a clear track from Omaha to Ogden. To make assurance doubly sure, their respective trains will pass over the ground early in the morning and subsequently all the delayed trains will start from Cheyenne and Laramie.

Passengers from the train which laid so long at Antelope state they had abundance of provisions, and were well cared for by the railroad people, whom they give credit for sparing neither money nor labor to get them to their destination. The others at Laramie of course had plenty.

TWO ROADS STILL SNOW-BOUND.

The Colorado Central and Denver Pacific are still snow-bound, the former with fair prospects of clearing the track to-morrow, their trains having returned to Denver awaiting that event. Telegraphic communication is open northward to Custer, who reports four feet of snow between that point and Deadwood. The recent storm was as severe at Forts McKinney, Fetterman, Laramie and along the route to Deadwood as in this vicinity, and freight trains have lost many head of stock, frozen and cramped.

BODIES RECOVERED AND MANY PERSONS MISSING.

The body of Jack Lindsay, who perished in the storm on Pole Creek, eighteen miles north, was brought into this city to-night. The body of a Mexican was found at Rugg's sheep ranche, seven miles north, and when found was within six feet of the door. The wagon master, whose train was in camp on Bear Springs creek, started for the ranche, six hundred yards distant, and wandered twenty miles to Logan's, on Horse creek, where he turned up yesterday with feet frozen. There are still many persons absent, and it is impossible to conjecture as to their safety.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Prescott Elected Governor by a Reduced Majority.

Republicans Also Get the Legislature—A Republican Counted in by Fraud in Hanover.

CONCORD, March 12.—The vote of 150 towns and cities give Prescott, (Rep.), 29,342; McKean, (Dem.), 36,669; scattering, 525. Last year, the same places gave Prescott, 30,329; Marcey, 25,931; scattering, 309, making a Republican net loss in these places of 1,930.

It seems certain Prescott is elected Governor and that Republicans carry the House and Senate and Council. Republicans claim Prescott is elected by 2,000 and Democrats concede him from 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

Republicans claim the House by no less that 50 majority, which will probably not be far from right. They also claim they have carried eight out of twelve Senatorial districts.

Of counties, Republicans carry Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough and Sullivan, and Democrats Belknap, Carroll, Merrimack, Grafton and Coos.

Horace A. Brown, Rep., was elected Mayor of the city to-day.

BOSTON, March 12.—Following is the vote of principal cities and towns of New Hampshire for Governor: Concord—Prescott, 1,854; McKean, 1,423. Nashua—Prescott, 1,169; McKean, 1,328. Portsmouth—Prescott, 1,032; McKean, 972. Dover—Prescott, 1,138; McKean, 959. Keene—Prescott, 840; McKean, 561.

A RADICAL COUNTED IN.

HANOVER, March 12.—The greatest excitement ever known in Hanover over the election occurred to-day. Objections to ex-United States Senator James W. Patterson caused a bolt of portions of the Republicans who united with the Democrats for his defeat. Patterson was declared elected by one majority. The prominent Republicans who counted votes with the officials claimed a mistake of one in the first count and demanded a recount. This was refused and Patterson was declared elected.

THE ANDERSON CASE.

Argument Before the Supreme Court.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The argument in the Anderson case was concluded before the Supreme Court. The decision will be rendered on the 18th.

HON. F. W. HUGHES.

His Letter Opposing any Union Against the Cameron Dynasty.

He Rather Prefers the Ring Roosters to the Democracy.

A Resurrection of Forgotten Political Platforms.

To the Editor of The Pittsburgh Post:

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 6th inst. published an extract from an article in THE POST of the 5th, proposing a union at the next election of the Democrats and Nationals upon a single State ticket. This means simply that the Democratic Convention should select candidates for the Nationals. To this extract from THE POST I took occasion to reply at a large meeting of Nationals held in this place, (Pottsville), on the evening of the 6th inst., urging the rejection of such overtures. This morning I received from Pittsburgh, a copy of THE POST of the 5th, with the article from which the extract was taken, marked, and find the following in that article having special reference to myself, viz:

> We observe Mr. Frank Hughes, who is the conceded leader of the Greenback party in the State, is quoted as advising his political associates to have nothing to do with either of the old political parties, and that the new party shall paddle its own canoe. If this is correct, and Mr. Hughes' advice prevails, we have nothing more to say. Only we think he will find his way to the United States Senate—the great object of his life—about the most difficult bit of road he ever attempted to travel. Notice may as well be served on him at once that he cannot use the Democratic organization and members to promote his ambition, and at the same time "snub" the Democratic party as unreliable on financial questions and equally responsible with the Republicans for the evils under which the country has staggered since the war. To be entirely plain, Mr. Hughes knows this is not true. If he will faithfully and zealously join in our effort to overthrow the Cameron dynasty, we have no objection in the world to his taking his chances for the Senate. In many respects he would make an admirable Senator, on present and prospective issues; but the battle must be fought and won before the honors are divided. If Mr. Hughes' plan of campaign contemplates going it "solitary and alone," with his Greenback-Labor friends, joy go with him.

Did this reference to myself possess no interest except as it may relate to any assumed ambitious purposes of my own, I would not obtrude this reply upon public attention. But in this reference you have ventured to raise the issue that the Democratic party is not "as unreliable on financial questions and equally responsible with the Republicans for the evils under which the country has staggered since the war," and you in no very flattering terms seek to support your proposition by the *argumentum ad hominem*—"Mr. Hughes knows it is not true that the Democratic party is so unreliable and responsible."

THE POST affirms that "the country has staggered since the war," because of "evils." To the extent that this applies to that period "since the war" when the contraction of the currency policy, has been in operation, I agree with THE POST—neither do I feel disposed to raise any question as to whether the Democratic party is "equally responsible with the Republicans for the evils." My attack on your position is to maintain that the Democratic party for the last few years has been "as unreliable on financial questions" as the Republicans. You do not pretend that the Democratic party has not been "unreliable on financial questions," and the issue between us is simply whether they have been as unreliable as the Republicans. If I shall demonstrate to the people of Pennsylvania that the Democratic party, as judged by its platforms of principles, agreed upon in authorized formal conventions for the last few years has proved itself more unreliable than the Republicans, then I will have maintained that it has been "as unreliable." Should I do this, perhaps my personal friend, the editor of THE POST, will acquit me—so far as relates to this point—of his charge, "Mr. Hughes knows this is not true." I "accept service" of my friend's notice that I "cannot use the Democratic organization and members to promote his (my) ambition," if I "snub the Democratic party as unreliable on financial questions." However direful the threatened consequences may be to myself, yet it is much better that any purposes of personal ambition which THE POST, from its standpoint, may ascribe to me, should be "snubbed," than that I should be guilty of the folly and wrong of trying to make the high and patriotic purposes of the great National party, ridiculous and contemptible. THE POST proclaims the great purpose of the Democratic party in this State, to be to "overthrow the Cameron dynasty." Allow me to say here that a great purpose of the National party is to overthrow the National bank dynasty. A dynasty a thousand fold more objectionable than the "Cameron dynasty," and yet a "dynasty," which although the Democratic party under the leadership of President Andrew Jackson overthrew it, yet it was upheld by the platform of its last National Convention, adopted at St. Louis in 1876, and reaffirmed by that party in Pennsylvania by the platform of its State Convention, adopted at Harrisburg in 1877.

To return to the issue—permit me first to inquire what subjects are embraced in "financial questions?" Chiefly the subjects of revenue and the "money question."

I affirm that the Democratic party adopted at St. Louis a platform upholding and maintaining the National Bank system and antagonistic to the Greenback, and seeking its entire destruction. And next that it adopted the most thoroughly free trade propositions ever affirmed by any political National Convention that ever assembled in America. If the advocacy of the National Bank (or money oligarchy) system, the condemnation of the Greenback and advocacy of thorough free trade makes the Democratic party "unreliable on financial questions," and if they have gone as far or farther in these respects than the Republican party, then they are certainly "as unreliable" as the Republicans. Now; to the proof.

Extracts from the St. Louis platform:

1. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years of peace to make good the promises of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.
2. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes and squandered four times their sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.
3. "We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus incomes, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal.
4. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence.
5. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be for revenue only.

In the Democratic Convention that assembled at Harrisburg, August 22, 1877, an amendment to the committee's report favoring the Greenback policy was offered by a delegate and defeated, by being ruled out of order by the chairman.

The convention among other resolutions adopted the following:

Resolved, That we affirm and adopt the financial resolution of the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

Other resolutions in covert terms were adopted specifically in favor of free trade, which I denounced as such in a published protest written on the morning after the adjournment of the convention. It will serve to explain them better by giving the following extract from an article that appeared in the New York *World*, the great free trade journal of the National Bank Democracy, published the same morning, viz., the one next following the adjournment of the Harrisburg convention.

> The Pennsylvania Democracy.—If platforms in these days ever meant anything, and if candidates elected on platforms ever thought after election of the platforms on which they were elected, the platform yesterday adopted by the Democracy of Pennsylvania might be hailed with delight by all friends of free trade. It confesses that the protective principle in our legislation has brought disaster and misery upon the people; and it makes an earnest demand that this principle shall be at once and completely abandoned. The assertions made in the fourth resolution of the platform, that "capital combined in corporate organizations has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation," and that "its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country," can have no important immediate application whatever to anything but the great manufacturing interests and corporations of the country, and their logical result must be to commit the Democracy of Pennsylvania fairly and fully to the repeal of all laws intended to protect the iron industry, the woolen industry, the cotton industry or any other industry, in the language of the same resolution, "at the expense of other interests."

The Republican National Convention that met in Cincinnati in 1876, while not so full of denunciations of the legal tender notes, yet it declares that the "National Government had solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes (meaning the paper legal tender) in coin. That commercial prosperity, public merits and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment."

This resolution on the money question while not so full as the declarations at St. Louis on the same subject, is equally explicit, and in this respect both St. Louis and Cincinnati were in full accord.

The tariff resolution of Cincinnati demanded that "duties upon importations, which so far as possible, should be so adjusted as to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country."

On the revenue branch of "financial questions" this resolution of the Republicans accords, as far as it goes, with the sentiments of the National party.

The skillful rhetoric of the St. Louis platform is well calculated to conceal its true meaning from the superficial reader, and has been used largely (whether so intended or not) to deceive as to such meaning.

Under cover of denunciations of shortcomings of the Republican party—the objective—to denounce the legal tender (greenback) notes (so-called) is very manifest.

Thus clause one, above stated, practically embodies these propositions in regard to the greenback:

1st. That they are (whatever the form) in effect mere promises to pay and not of themselves money.

2d. That they are a changing standard of value.

3d. That their "non-payment is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation"—meaning that the nation was dishonored by continuing them so long in circulation.

Clause two asserts that there should have been a reserve accumulated for their redemption.

Clause three denounces as "financial imbecility and immorality" on the part of the Republicans that they have made no advance toward the resumption of "specie payments"—meaning specie payments by the national banks, and next (not any denunciation of the Resumption act, but merely) a denunciation of the resumption clause" in that act.

It is to be remembered that the Resumption act provided for the cancellation of our postal currency by the increased issue of bonds: for the cancellation up to 1st January, 1879, of not exceeding $80,000,000 of the greenbacks, and on and after January 1st, 1879, then upon demand the cancellation of the entire balance of the greenbacks. The Resumption clause of this act is more a matter of inference than express provision, and is understood to result as a necessity from the cancellation of the greenbacks, and to begin from January 1, 1879. The language of this platform relative merely to the repeal of the Resumption clause of the act can be understood in only one of two ways—either to repeal the day fixed for resumption, and thus enable "resumption" to begin earlier than January 1, 1879, or else that although all the greenbacks should be cancelled, yet there should be no resumption of the then only paper currency—national bank notes. It is, I think, unfair to the convention to suppose it could mean the latter. Many shallow readers or willful perverters of this part of the St. Louis platform endeavor to construe it as favoring a repeal of the Resumption act. Nothing is so foreign from its real meaning, and the convention itself explicitly settled that it did not so mean in its rejection by a vote of 657 to 83 of General Ewing's proposed amendment, viz: "The law for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress, and without discussion before the people, and being both inefficient to secure its object and highly injurious to the business of the country should be forthwith repealed."

The denunciation of the greenback in the words, "the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation," assumes that so long as the greenback is outstanding there is a "disregard of the plighted faith of the nation." This "non-payment" is charged as one of the delinquencies of the Republican party, and as having resulted from their squandering the incomes of the Government, instead of having provided for the "redemption" of the greenbacks and taking them out of circulation, so that they should no longer, by being outstanding, prove there has been this "disregard of the plighted faith of the nation." Every one that understands the nature of legal tender money, knows that it requires "no reserve for its redemption." It is money and not the subject of redemption, except where, by the power of the law, it redeems itself every time it is used as money.

So, too, every one that understands the meaning of the terms "specie payments" knows that they apply not to money—legal tenders—but to a currency that is theoretically (for practically such currency never existed in this country) redeemable by the payment therefor, of coin. These terms are understood as applicable to bank notes only, for they can have no application to legal tender money, whether of gold, silver or paper.

The purpose of St. Louis was, after first denouncing it, to demand that the government call in the greenback legal-tender money, so that by being paid and no longer in circulation they would not continue on account of the previous issue of such greenbacks "a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation."

What then must necessarily follow according to the St. Louis platform? The greenbacks "redeemed" and no longer "a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation," the only paper currency intended or possible was the national bank note. This is demonstrated further by what is said about "specie payments." For "specie payments" could have no application except as to bank notes. Then the St. Louis platform meant that the legal tender paper money should be destroyed, and that all paper currency should be National bank notes!!! Was not this a complete surrender by the Democratic party to the money oligarchy? And yet this St. Louis platform was endorsed August 22, 1877, by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

But on the other branch of "financial questions"—revenue—and only so far as the tariff or duties on imports are concerned, is not the language of your convention too plain for comment, that it was proposed to surrender utterly the principle of protection in the discrimination in a tariff laid at the revenue standard? Your platforms say that a tariff should be laid for revenue only—duties on imports are denounced as "custom house taxation." Your Harrisburg resolutions made jubilant the hearts of the New York importers as shown by their chief organ, the New York *World*, as above quoted, to so great an extent that the *World* suggested it as doubtful whether you could really mean what your resolutions had declared. It is very true that in 1875 the Democratic party, at Erie, adopted sound resolutions on the money question, and THE POST gave them a hearty support. But alas! in 1876 your leaders at St. Louis underwent a sudden conversion. If the Democratic party is not unreliable on "financial questions," how is it that in 1875 its platform was greenback and anti-national bank, and that in 1876 and 1877 their several platforms, before stated, became radically anti-greenback, and for the national bank paper issues? If your party was against the greenbacks and for the national banks in 1876 and again in 1877, and at the same time radically free trade, how can the National party whose principles are the opposite of yours in these respects so far concede that your party is so reliable as to support such standard bearers as you may select? I do not in any degree mean to claim that there are not many good men in the Democratic party, nominally, especially the "rank and file", whose principles are not the opposite on financial questions, of your party creeds as proclaimed in 1876 and 1877. But these are the men who have been misled, or are now in fact, recreants from your faith. We shall hail their entrance into the National party as due to their honest convictions. Their principles contrary to your "articles of faith," cannot destroy your National Bank rubric. But men who controlled in St. Louis in 1876 and at Harrisburg in 1877, are to-day in full communion with the Democratic party and among its recognized leaders. Many of them own and control the leading organs of the party. Doubtless in your forthcoming convention you will seem to "go back" on the St. Louis of '76, and Harrisburg of '77, but you can't be Greenback and anti-National Bank in 1875 and then turn complete somersaults in 1876 and 1877, and vault back again in 1878, and after all this "turning about, wheeling about and jumping just so retain the confidence of the people and justly complain if you are "snubbed" "as unreliable as the Republicans." The Republicans, with some notable exceptions, have the merit since 1863 of consistent fidelity to the National banks and, are reliable votaries of that faith. Please Mr. POST, don't threaten me again with the defeat of the "great object of my life." While you are proposing bargains, let me propose and say that if you will make no more such threats I will not charge the Democratic party as being "as unreliable as the Republicans," but will amend by saying they are more unreliable. Does "Mr. Hughes know that it is not true" that the Democratic party is as unreliable on financial questions as the Republicans? Let the candid reader judge?

F. W. HUGHES.

Pottsville, March 8, 1878.

THE EASTERN HORIZON.

The English Fleet Advancing to the Dardanelles.

Notwithstanding Warlike Movements a Permanent Peace Anticipated.

Nearly All Preliminaries of Peace to be Submitted to the Congress.

THE SITUATION.

MOVEMENT OF THE ENGLISH FLEET.

LONDON, March 14.—3 A. M.—The *Standard* announces in official form that the British squadron in the Mediterranean is now at Besika Bay and will advance to the Dardanelles so as to be nearer Admiral Commerrell, who commands off Gallipoli. Admiral Commerrell's squadron, who becomes more powerful than Admiral Hornby's, and will form a reliable reserve.

A special from Vienna says that a Roumanian agent will hand Count Andrassy a memorandum to-morrow intimating that Roumania refuses to be bound by Russo-Turkish peace preliminaries.

A Paris correspondent states it is rumored Prince Gortschakoff has intimated that if Greece is represented in the Congress, Servia and Montenegro must be admitted.

A special from Berlin reports that the various governments have agreed in principle to the representation of Greece at the Congress.

Captain Syenetehkin, of the Russian navy, is about to proceed to New York to inspect fast steamers available for the transport service.

A PERMANENT PEACE ANTICIPATED.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says accounts of warlike preparations of England and Austria cause but little excitement. The conviction that peace will be maintained is very general.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "It now seems certain that England and France will arrive at an agreement on the Egyptian question before the meeting of the Congress and will submit thereto reforms and guarantees they judge necessary for the security of the Suez canal and the good government of the country. It is asserted Germany thinks nearly all the points of San Stefano's preliminaries should be submitted to the Congress, and Russia has shown herself almost disposed to accept this view.

Hobert Pasha was ordered to sail for the coast of Thessaly to-day.

ENGLAND'S PURPOSE.

VIENNA, March 13.—The *Political Correspondence* says: "The conviction prevails in St. Petersburg that the British armaments reveal England's intentions to occupy some point in the Levant, possibly Mitylene. Russia would then have to consider the safety of her Black Sea coast which is only a few hours from Mitylene."

Immediately after the arrival of General Ignatieff and Reouf Pasha in St. Petersburg, the conditions of peace will be communicated to the Powers.

PERA, March 13.—The Armenians intend to petition England to obtain for Turkish Armenia at the Congress autonomy under European guarantee or protection. Otherwise they fear Russia will encourage Turkish misgovernment to furnish a pretext for Russian absorption of the entire province.

GERMANY GOING SLOW.

BERLIN, March 13.—The German Government will not issue invitations to the Peace Congress until all difficulties about the subjects to be considered are removed. The general prospect is far from encouraging. Germany will claim the Presidency by proscriptive right, whether Bismarck attends or not.

THE DUCAL VISIT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.—Grand Duke Nicholas' visit to the Sultan here has been postponed until after the treaty of peace is ratified.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH DOCK YARD.

LONDON, March 13.—The storerooms erecting at Woolwich dock yard fell to-day, burying hundreds of the workmen in the ruins. Many were seriously injured, some, it is thought, fatally.

FORTY-FOUR BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, March 13.—All the corpses of miners who were at work at the time of the explosion, forty-four in number, have been recovered from the Kearsley colliery.

THE SHIP CALAMITY.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, which took fire with 2,500 Circassians on board, causing a loss of 700 of them, was fired by the Circassians during an emente. They previously plundered the vessel.

FINANCIAL.

The Vernon Bros., stock brokers, who failed, were short half a million sterling in stocks.

The *Times* says: "Nothing could speak more eloquently to the deadening effect of the apprehensions which filled Europe for many months, than the cheapness of money in the Continental market. We have had no greater danger to face for a long time than this superficially cheap credit at home and abroad." The *Financer* anticipates an advance in the Bank of England rate to-morrow.

ITALY.

THE PROGRESS TOWARDS FORMING A CABINET.

ROME, March 13.—It is believed Signor Cairdi has formed a Cabinet, with Signor Zanardelli Minister of the Interior and Signor Farini Minister of Foreign Affairs. Nothing definite, however, is known.

The Italian authorities notified the Bishop of Palermo that his appointment is void, as the patronage of that See is vested in the King and not in the Pope.

WASHINGTON.

House Democratic Caucus Consider the Army Bill.

Lively Revival of Trade in the Business of Silver Mining.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Evarts, at the Cabinet meeting to-day, read a letter which he had prepared in accordance with the requirement of the Silver bill, which provides that the President shall invite the Governments of countries composing the Latin union (so called) and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in conference to adopt a ratio between gold and silver. The letter was approved by the Cabinet and will be sent to our ministers in Europe through whom its contents will be made known to the respective European Governments, it being regarded as settled that this country is to have a bimetallic standard. Ministers are instructed to urge the importance of uniting with the United States in the proposed conference.

FORCING TREASURY BALANCES.

Senator Davis of West Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Committee to investigate the charges preferred by him last year that there are enormous discrepancies in the Treasury books states that the investigation had progressed far enough to prove that his charges were more than sustained by the facts. "It is slow work," said the Senator, "but every additional bit of light shows that there are greater discrepancies than were charged." Of the system of investigation he said: "We are examining carefully every voucher and every account since 1860. We assume that the statement of the public debt in 1860 was correct. It was then in the neighborhood of sixty millions. We propose to sum up all receipts and expenditures since then, as shown by the books and vouchers in the Treasury Department. In this way we shall show what the debt ought to be now if the Treasury books have been kept correctly. If, as will certainly be the case, the debt is found to be vastly greater than the Treasury accounts show it ought to be, it will be for them to explain what has become of the money. We shall show that during Boutwell's stewardship a forced a balance was made by a certain officer, and that he made it in accordance with written orders. It will then be for some one to explain why that order was issued." In answer to a question as to his opinion how the decrepancy occurred, Senator Davis said he believed that it mostly occurred during the war; that one and another were allowed to get money from the Treasury improperly; that it was taken by dishonest officials, both in and outside of the Department, and that those people (referring to the Republicans) finally deemed it necessary to cover up the aggregate result of these numerous defalcations, and as the easiest way of doing it decided to make a forced balance on the books.

THOSE SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTS.

Harry White of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in the House to repeal the act of last Congress providing for the payment of mail contractors in the South before the late war. This was the question which gave rise to the exciting political discussion on Friday, and the disclosures then made make it highly probable that a repeal bill can be passed without much opposition. There certainly will be no general law passed for the payment of these contractors. The plan now will be to let each claim rest upon its individual merit. That is, if any mail contractor can establish the fact that he performed service for which he never received pay from any source, a bill may be passed for his relief, but not otherwise.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Immediately after adjournment to-day, Democratic members of the House held a caucus for the purpose of considering the Army bill recently completed by the Military Committee, and with a view to making provisions thereof party measures. After some discussion, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of thirteen members with instructions that they confer with the Military Committee on the draft of a bill and report the result at a future caucus.

ONE EFFECT

of the passage of the Silver Bill has been to give a decided impetus to our mining interests. A number of very prominent European capitalists have already sent expert mining engineers to examine into mines for sale in Colorado and Nevada, and the best legal talent to thoroughly investigate the titles. Whether these investments on the part of foreign capitalists will be attended with advantage to the United States will depend upon the results of these investigations. John T. Drew, representing a large branch of European capitalists, left here to-night for Colorado and Nevada, as counsel to act between would-be-buyers and sellers. Mr. Drew has been in Europe for the past two years, attending to international cases at law. Western people will no doubt look with great interest upon the result of these movements, because the foreigners evidently mean business on a large scale, and will add largely to the silver yield of the country. A movement so elaborately prepared, and conducted by astute capitalists, eminent engineers and prominent lawyers, indicates something more than a passing impulse.

MRS. HAYES' COUSIN.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to investigate to whose influence Appointment Clerk Smith of the Treasury is indebted for his nomination to be Army Paymaster. It is alleged that Smith is a cousin of Mrs. Hayes. Unless the President withdraws his nomination, Smith will certainly be rejected.

WHEN YOUR LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will assist the biliary system in regaining a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms. WSM

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Hewitt's Review of Hayes' Civil Service Policy.

His Appointments Made Only on Personal Grounds.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A large number of petitions were presented remonstrating against the transfer of the life saving service to the Navy Department, and against the tax on incomes.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted a resolution appointing Gen. W. T. Sherman a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in the place of George Bancroft, resigned. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAINE called up the resolution submitted by him on the 25th of February, requesting the President to furnish the Senate with copies of certain correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in relation to the appointment of a third Commissioner under the 23d article of the treaty of Washington, and spoke in regard thereto. After brief remarks by Messrs. Hamlin and Dawes the resolution was agreed to.

The bill providing for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, with an amendment that one member be engaged in the traffic, was passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 19 yeas.

Mr. CONKLING reported a bill in aid of the polar expedition designed by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and gave notice that he would seek an early opportunity to have it considered.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the bill referring the claim of Benj. Holliday to the Court of Claims, which was discussed at length, and Mr. THURMAN submitted a motion to recommit to the Committee on Claims. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States a number of bills were received and referred.

By Mr. BAYNE: To punish crimes relating to the coin of the United States.

A GREENBACK AMENDMENT.

By Mr. EWING: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that in order that the people of the United States may be furnished with permanent and stable paper currency, Congress shall provide for the issuing of blank millions of dollars in United States notes not bearing interest, which shall be legal for all debts, public and private, except for such existing debts as are, by contract, payable only in coin, and that the number of such notes shall be increased each year at a rate equal to the average increase of the population, and that the first issue of said notes shall be used as far as necessary in retiring United States notes, not bearing interest, now outstanding, and the remainder in reducing interest-bearing debts. It further provides that no law of the United States or of any State shall authorize the issue of notes payable on demand for the benefit of any person or corporation, and Congress shall provide for withdrawing from circulation all bank notes now outstanding.

By Mr. FORT: For the preparation of uniform silver bars of the value of one hundred and one thousand dollars standard silver, and for the issue of certificates thereon, which shall be receivable for all public dues.

By Mr. HARMER: Petition of citizens and type founders of the United States, requesting that in order to prevent fraud in the introduction of foreign type into the United States the duty may remain a specific one, as in the bill now before Congress, and not to be changed to ad-valorem.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox of New York in the chair) on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. HEWITT, (New York,) said he would not have spoken on the bill except for the recent event which had startled the whole country. That event had been the decision in the case of the Fishery Commission, by which the large sum of $5,500,000 had been awarded as damages to the Canadian Government for the privilege enjoyed by the United States fishermen. He pictured the array of leading lawyers who had represented the United States at Geneva, and compared them with gentlemen who had represented it at the late arbitration with Canada. Respectable gentlemen, it was true; but gentlemen who had never been heard of before, while the representatives of Great Britain had been among the shining lights of law. If reciprocity were put off for twenty years by the blunders of men selected to represent the United States abroad, it was time to ascertain whether the diplomatic system was worthy of respect. The present system was expensive, unnecessary, and in most cases a useless sham. The newspapers had taken the place of the old-fashioned diplomatic service. Twenty years ago the United States used to send great and distinguished men, while in these degenerate times foreign missions were a refuge for plated-out politicians. He was in favor of having but two foreign missions, one at London as the center of the commercial interests of the world, and one at Berlin as the center of political power. He would have these ministers well paid so that they would not feel humiliated at association with other ministers. He would then have secretaries at other different ports who should report to the Ministers.

He stated that of twenty important treaties negotiated with European nations, all but one had been negotiated by special envoys, thus showing the inability of the present diplomatic service. He regretted very much that there was no reciprocal treaty between the United States and France since this country would have so much to gain by such treaty. He was in favor of retaining the missions to the South American States because these countries were constantly in a state of revolution, and ministers were necessary there to protect citizens of the United States. Wherever the diplomatic service could subserve the interests of commerce he would sustain it, but where it had only to deal with political questions he was in favor of reducing the expenses of the service and consolidating its departments. Regulations of the whole system of diplomatic and consular service was in the hands of the President under the constitution. He could make that system an honor and a service of immense value and prosperity to the country.

HAYES' PLEDGES BROKEN.

Referring to Civil Service Reform, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the Civil Service order of President Hayes, and then stated that the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury had been making political speeches in New Hampshire. He did not propose to make any comments on that fact. No President had ever made such promises as Mr. Hayes had. No President was ever so bound by every consideration of justice to keep the pledges which he had made. It had been a matter of wonder to everybody on both sides that those pledges had not been kept. Here was a President who came into office, not by the ordinary mode, and came rather by the Cæsarian operation, and he owed to both sides, not only to his own side to which he made those pledges but to that other and greater party in the country, which had, with a forbearance and self control unparalleled in modern times, kept their faith with him. Had he kept his faith with the people? They had puzzled their brains to know why he had not done it.

It was assuredly not because he wanted to reward his own party, for he had trampled his own party under foot. It was not because he wanted to come into the arms of the Democratic party, because he knew that while that party sternly did its duty to humanity, it wanted no recruits from that direction. He had said that he would not give appointments for political reasons; that was to the party which had nominated him and which had tried to elect him, and within very narrow limits he kept his pledge as to that, but there had been more than one campaign carried on in 1876. There had been a campaign of election and a campaign of electoral action, and when his appointments were turned to, it would be found that he had rewarded those who had secured his counting into the high office of President of the United States. To begin with his Cabinet, there could be found there two Secretaries who had been counsel on the Electoral Commission.

Mr. FRYE—As the gentleman is making an attack on the civil service reform of the President, I hope he will see to it to give us, the friends of the policy, sufficient time to reply. [Loud Laughter.]

Mr. HEWITT said he was not making an attack on the civil service reform of the President because he thought he had no civil service policy. Among his other appointments were those of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner in Louisiana, and of Sterns in Florida. The President had also broken his pledge by appointing three personal friends. Noyes, who had put Hayes in nomination, as Minister to France; Comly, who had discovered Hayes, as Minister to the Sandwich Islands, and Lee, as consul to Frankfort.

Mr. HEWITT then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Comly to private friends in which he pictured the duties of a Minister as principally "going to take another drink" which was read amid much laughter.

Mr. HEWITT resumed his speech and proceeded to criticize diplomatic appointments, and mentioned the name of Lee, Consul General at Frankfort.

Mr. JONES (Ohio) defended that appointment, and said that Lee was a man of culture, capacity and integrity, and no better selection could have been made.

Mr. HEWITT said he was glad to hear it, but he disclaimed any intention of impugning Lee's character or abilities. His objection to it was that the appointment had been made on personal grounds. He asked Mr. Jones whether Lee was a German scholar?

Mr. JONES replied that Lee could both translate and speak German, and that in point of culture he came fully up to the Jeffersonian standard. Lee's original appointment as Private Secretary to the President had been made solely on his merits, and he had no doubt that his appointment to Frankfort had also been made on his merits alone.

Mr. McMAHON asked Mr. Jones whether the appointment had not been made on account of Lee's connection with the American Alliance.

Mr. JONES said he had no knowlede on that subject. He only knew Lee's personal merits justified the appointment he had received.

Mr. HEWITT replied that whatever Lee's personal merits might be, his appointment was excluded by the fact of his personal relations with the President. That was the only point he chose to make in reference to appointments of Kasson to Austria, Lowell to Spain, Welsh to London and Bayard Taylor to Germany. There were more or less objections to all of them. He admitted the experience, ability and eminent fitness of Kasson, but the objection to him was that he had been one of the "visiting statesmen," had gone to Florida and had rendered valuable services in the electoral struggle. Welsh was a highly respectable merchant, but his selection was not a good one for such an important post. Lowell was a poet, a man of letters, a scholar, who had done honor to his age, name and country, but in view of the delicate and intricate nature of this country's relation with Spain, he questioned the fitness of that appointment. Although he recognized Bayard Taylor's experience and abilities, he believed that in view of important questions springing up in Europe, the selection of Taylor was not the best that might have been made. It appeared to him as if the President's will had been paralyzed by threats made on either side of the House and by newspaper discussions as to his title to office. He (Hewitt) wished to say distinctly that Hayes held his title beyond the reach of any proceeding, political or otherwise, except in his own conscience. If there had been a wrong done, it had been done not by the President, but by the Electoral Commission. Mr. Hayes held his office by an irrefrangible and sacred title, and, therefore, he could afford to march firmly forward in the execution of pledges which he had given, but if the President went on to the end of his term falsifying these pledges and neglecting the performance of his obligations, then the American people would hold that the fraud had been not in the title but in the performance.

At this point of the discussion the committee rose, and Mr. SAYLER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported as the unanimous action of that committee a joint resolution, prescribing a time for the payment of taxes on distilled spirits, and had it referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He then moved to go into committee for the purpose of considering it. This motion was rejected, and Mr. Sayler gave notice he would renew the motion very soon.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill prohibiting members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund was taken up.

Mr. THURMAN explained the provisions of the bill and said it was fair and just, and no man could deny that it was liberal. After providing for a sinking fund, the Union Pacific Company could still declare a dividend of 4½ per cent. and the Central Pacific one of 6 4-10 per cent. on the nominal value of their stock.

Mr. DAVIS (Ills.), member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke of the necessity of making some provision for the payment of indebtedness due from these Pacific railroads, and argued that Congress had a right to pass such a bill as the one proposed. He referred to the eighteenth section of the act of July 1st, 1865, chartering the road, wherein Congress reserved the right to add to, alter, amend or repeal the act, and said the passage of the pending bill was nothing beyond the exercise of a justly reserved power. He quoted at length from legal authorities in support of the power of Congress to pass the bill, and argued that public interest required it.

Pending discussion, the bill was laid aside, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Windom, took up the West Point appropriation bill, but before proceeding with its consideration a motion was made by Mr. Matthews to go into executive session, which was agreed to, and Mr. Windom gave notice that the consideration of the West Point bill would be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After an explanation by Mr. SOUTHARD, disclaiming the authorship of the joint resolution in regard to the plural Executive head, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) criticized Hewitt's speech of yesterday. The drift of that speech, he said, could not be misinterpreted. It was intended to quiet the title. His colleague, however, could not quiet one particular title. No washing would rinse out the damned spot. With its stain, the multitudinous seas would continue to be incarnadined till the present Executive retired for a better man. To-day, a non-elected man held the high office of the Presidency through the crime of a convicted forger, and that convicted forger had an important post in the custom office. He (Cox) had the other day somewhat informally, in the honest fervor of the moment, characterized the President as a fraud. The moral to which he would point his colleague was that when one takes an office to which he is not elected and takes it through corrupt means, it is better not to trust anything he does. He proceeded to discuss the civil service reform policy, and said civil service reform, under the present Executive, was a lame humbug, and both sides of the House knew it to be futile and foolish. The fountain of honor itself was poisoned. He enumerated various appointments under the present administration as specimens of civil service reform, and asked why Wells and Anderson had been appointed and retained in office when one of them was already sentenced to the penitentiary and the other was about to be. The reason was that they had to be rewarded for assisting to build up the rotten fabric of the very throne which dispensed power.

When Cox's hour expired a motion to extend his time was made and passed, and Mr. Cox proceeded with his speech. He characterized the civil service system as a bundle of incongruities based on false pretenses. They all know how futile and foolish were the inconsequential and disobeyed orders to officials to abstain from all interference in politics; hence the utter friendlessness of the administration; hence the rejection of the President by both parties as a foundling over whose political birth the bar sinister would ever hang.

It might be an exaggeration to state that more personal appointments to office had been made under President Hayes than under President Grant, but was it so? The leading promoter of Hayes' nomination was in the Cabinet. His most conspicuous hustings orator was his associate in the same relation. The best mission to Europe had been given to a politician from his own State, who had manipulated the votes of the nominating convention. Two of the electoral lawyers were Cabinet members; two others were in foreign missions. A former private secretary had the best German consulate. Some of these violations of civil service reform defied all classification. The history of no government furnished proof so overwhelming as to corrupt and hypocritical practices. Political debauchery had been the rule. Faithful trustworthiness was an exception.

Mr. NEAL made a speech in defense of the consular service and system.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned, after which notice was given of a Democratic caucus to-morrow evening.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. MATTHEWS called up the motion submitted by him yesterday, to refer the communication of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to timber depredations, to the Committee on Public Lands, and have it printed in the *Record*. Mr. Matthews said he asked to have the document printed in the *Record* as a matter of justice, as the Department from which it emanated had been attacked yesterday in the Senate.

Mr. BLAINE replied at length, after which, the subject was laid aside, and the West Point Appropriation bill was taken up.

Various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were then agreed to as follows: Appropriating $7,000 for longevity pay of professors; increasing appropriation for pay of cadets from $150,000 to $155,615; appropriating $21,885 for a hospital building; increasing appropriation for completing sewerage from $5,000 to $13,000, and appropriating $38,650 for procuring adequate water supply, purchase of lake, etc.

The Committee reported in favor of striking out the third section of the House bill, which provides that only such number of graduates of the academy in any one year shall be entitled to appointment as second lieutenants in the army as are required to fill vacancies in that grade existing on the 1st of July in each year: those entitled to appointment to said vacancies to be determined by academic board on the basis of their standing in graduating class, and hereafter no supernumerary officers shall be attached to one company or corps of the army, and all graduates of the academy who are not appointed to the army under provisions of this act shall be discharged upon the graduation of their class.

Mr. SARGENT submitted the following as a substitute to that section: The cadets at large at the military academy shall not hereafter exceed ten in all and no new appointments at large shall be made until the number of such cadets heretofore appointed falls below ten.

Mr. SARGENT said by the habit of appointment ten cadets at large had been made every year instead of every four years, and therefore there were forty cadets at large, ten in each class.

Mr. BLAINE submitted the following as an amendment to that of Mr. Sargent: That the ten cadets appointed at large shall in all cases be taken from among descendents of those who have served in the army or navy of the United States.

Mr. SARGENT said he did not think it would be proper to amend the bill now so as to cut off from appointment of cadets at large those of at least one-half the States in this Union (referring to the Southern States). Of course he knew Senator Blaine did not mean to do that, but the amendment would have that effect.

Mr. BLAINE said he had no such intention and did not think the amendment would have such effect. He (Blaine) did not bring the question here about discriminating against one-half of the people of this country. It was brought in by the Senator from California (Sargent). If he insisted upon that issue, then he (Blaine) would say all right, let him take it. Those who fought for the Union deserved appointments.

After some further discussion Mr. WINDOM made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation, but it was decided that the point was made too late.

Mr. WINDOM then moved to lay the amendment of Blaine on the table. The motion was agreed to, yeas, 39, nays, 13, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Bailey,
Beck,
Booth,
Burnside,
Cameron, Pa.;
Cockrell,
Davis, Ill.;
Davis, W. Va.;
Dorsey,
Eaton,
Garland,
Gordon,

Harris,
Hereford,
Hill,
Johnston,
Jones, Fla.;
Jones, Nev.;
Kernan,
McCreery,
Matthews,
Maxey,
Merrimon,
Mitchell,
Morgan,

Paddock,
Plumb,
Randolph,
Ranson,
Sargent,
Saunders,
Teller,
Thurman,
Voorhees,
Wallace,
Whyte,
Windom,
Withers—39.

NAYS.

Anthony,
Blaine,
Cameron, Wis.;
Christiancy,
Dawes,

Hamlin,
Hoar,
Ingalls,
Kirkwood,

McMillan,
Morrill,
Rollins,
Spencer—13.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Sargent, and Mr. MATTHEWS moved to strike out "ten" and insert "forty."

In explanation of the amendment, he said the practice had been to have ten President al cadet appointments in each class, being forty in all during four years. He did not think it fair to deny these appointments at the beginning of this Presidential term.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Matthews on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. HOAR moved an amendment to that of Mr. Sargent, as follows:

"But this provision shall not be held to require the discharge of any cadet heretofore appointed."

The amendment of Mr. HOAR was accepted by Sargent and the amendment as amended by Hoar was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the striking out of the third section to the House bill, and said he was in favor of and stepfending to reduce cadets at West Point and Annapolis to one-half the present number. The number of officers we now have in the army was altogether disproportionate to the number of men. As the third section of the bill had already been stricken out and a new one inserted, he moved the following as an additional section: "That only such a number of graduates of the United States Military Academy in any one year shall be entitled to appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army as are required to fill vacancies of that grade on the 1st of July in each year, and all graduates of the Military Academy who are not appointed to the army under provisions of this act shall be discharged upon the graduation of their class, but this section shall not apply to cadets now at said academy.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 25.

The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. THURMAN called up the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, that it might be unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the introduction and reference of a few bills, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The Committee having proceeded to the consideration of the bill by sections, Mr. HALE moved to increase the salaries of the ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia to $17,500, instead of fixing them at $15,000, as contemplated by the bill.

MR. REAGAN MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

After considerable debate, Mr. REAGAN (by unanimous consent) made an explanation on the subject of the proposed payment of mail route contractors in the Confederate States for services rendered previous to the war, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from his report as Postmaster General of the Confederacy. The object of the reading was to show that he had been correct in stating that he had, as Postmaster General, directed mail contractors to continue their service under contract with the United States, and directed postmasters to turn over their postage stamps and money to the United States before control of the service was assumed by the Confederacy. He confessed to having forgot subsequent legislation on the subject. He hoped the House would not consider he had been dealing unfairly or disingenuously with it.

Mr. CONGER replied to Mr. Reagan he disclaimed any intention to reflect upon that gentleman in the matter of the bill to pay Southern mail contractors. That gentleman had contradicted the statement which he (Conger) had made as to the contractors having been paid by the Confederate Government, and he (Conger) had met him and overthrown him with his own proclamation. The gentleman from Texas had also denied that these contractors had been paid by the Confederacy, but his (Conger's) colleague (Willett's) had produced proof that they had been. He did not wish to say anything personal about the gentleman from Texas. He accepted his explanation for whatever that gentleman might consider it worth. Still, the charge remained unanswered that gentlemen on the other side who were familiar with the legislation of the Confederate Congress and who must have known that over $800,000 had been appropriated by that Congress to pay these contractors were silent upon the fact.

A PROPOSED QUESTION UNASKED AND UNANSWERED.

Mr. DOUGLAS at this point rose to ask a question of Conger.

Mr. CONGER declined to yield for that purpose, but Mr. Douglas persisted and refused to take his seat as required by the Chairman.

The proceedings were thus interrupted until Mr. Wood, of N. Y., raised a question of order, that the whole discussion was irrelevant to the bill before the Committee, and therefore out of order, and the Chairman sustained the point.

Mr. CONGER then moved a formal amendment to the bill, and proceeded again to discuss the question of Southern mail contractors, when a similar point of order was made by Mr. Luttrell, and was again sustained.

A WARM COLLOQUY.

Mr. ATKINS, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, expressed his regret that the gentleman from Michigan had not been allowed to go on in his own way. It would not have done a particle of harm. A false impression had been made on the country—(Here the speaker was interrupted by a like point of order by Mr. Reed, which was also sustained by the Chair.) He thought it very unkind in the gentleman from Maine to make the point, but he (Atkins) had a way of paying debts, and he would probably be able to pay that debt during their intercourse.

Mr. REED defended his course in raising the point of order, and intimated that the position held by the gentleman from Tennessee gave him no more right to the floor than any other member.

Mr. ATKINS declared with some warmth that the insinuation was discreditable to the gentleman's candor.

Mr. REED—I have made no insinuation whatever.

Mr. ATKINS—The insinuation was that I thought I had a right to occupy the floor to the exclusion of any other member. It it did not mean that, it was dribble and nonsense.

Mr. FRYE objected to any further discussion of the question.

Mr. ATKINS then proceeded to argue against Hale's amendment increasing the appropriation for the four principal ministers to Europe.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

Mr. LUTTRELL stated most of the American Consuls had violated the law in regard to the making of quarterly reports. In 1870, the number of emigrants from Hong Kong had been about 15,000, which at two dollars a head consul fees, should have amounted to $30,000, whereas the Consul at that port had accounted for but $7,000.

A vote was then taken upon Hale's amendment and it was rejected by a vote of 88 to 110.

BENNETT'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) moved to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill to aid in the Polar expedition designed by James Gordon Bennett.

Mr. KENNA said he would object to its present disposition and would move its reference to the Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER stated that motion would be in order. Mr. Wood's motion was agreed to and the bill was brought before the House and read.

Mr. CONGER made a point of order that the bill made an appropriation, and must therefore be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker asked Mr. Conger to point out the appropriation which the bill made.

Mr. CONGER replied it provided for withholding duties on the vessel.

The Speaker decided the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. KENNA moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce.

After a brief discussion the motion to refer was voted down and the bill passed.

Mr. SCALES, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, gave notice he would bring before the House next Tuesday the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the War Department.

The House then, at 5:15, adjourned, after which a Democratic caucus was called to meet in the hall immediately.

Keep Your Teeth in Order

by using SOZODONT, which will impart soundness and purity to them, save you many a dollar at the Dentist's, and prevent much unnecessary pain and worry. It will, likewise, lend sweetness to the breath and impart to the gums hardness and a rosy color. WFM&W

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THE LOWER OIL REGION.

Something About That Well of Refined Oil.

The Great Standard Suit on Argument at Butler, Monday.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., March 7, 1878.—This is about the center of the lower oil region in Pennsylvania. It is fourteen miles from Parker City and you reach it over the narrow-gauge railroad from that point in about one hour.

The Heydrick Brothers have an office here, and do all the fine surveying for this country. The Heydrick farm, near Oil City, will be remembered by many in Pittsburgh as one of the prolific spots in oildom at the break-out of the excitement. The Heydricks are great tall fellows with red cheeks and long black beards. One of them stays in Oil City and the other here in Millerstown. They have made all the particular oil maps for this country. He showed me one yesterday about two yards long, and a foot wide, that had cost them over six thousand dollars in actual field work, running lines with their transit, and making measurements with a steel line, which is the most accurate way of taking distances in land measurement. He undertakes to say that if the location of any oil well—they are all marked down on his maps—varies twenty feet from the line or spot he has indicated, he will give one hundred dollars to the person who discovers the mistake.

THE WELL OF REFINED OIL.

This much talked of and little believed in well, is situated six miles east of this place (Millerstown, Butler county,) or about midway between Millerstown and Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny Valley railroad. This well was pronounced a dry hole at first, but afterwards, upon a slight show of oil, it was tubed and pumped, yielding two barrels per day, which is sold for six dollars per barrel, whilst the other ordinary oil of the region was bringing but two dollars and less per barrel. The oil is thin and has a light green tint, but as clear as the clearest spring water. It has been tested and found to be one hundred and twenty fire test, and will burn with a beautiful white blaze in any kind of a lamp. The well is owned by Mr. H. L. Westerman & Co. of Millerstown, Pa. Up to the 1st of January the entire production of this well was sold to a Pittsburgh firm of druggists, but upon the expiration of the contract the owners have stored their oil. They have on hand now some forty barrels of it, and are still pumping; it differs in color from any of the heavy oils yet discovered. The Smith's Ferry oil, which also burns with out any preparation, is an amber color and looks more like oil than this naturally refined oil; but the thick sediment in it will show, and give trouble in use until cut away by refining. The only theory I can apply to this well of refined oil is that it is on the edge of the oil belt, and that the oil comes through this great bed of very fine sand which acts as a filter and tans the oil white. These beds of sand in which the oil is found, vary in depth or thickness. In the Casino well at Parker's Landing, which is one thousand and sixty-five feet deep, the sand is thirty-six feet thick. In one of William Donnelleys' wells on Bear Creek, which is between Parker's and this refined oil well, the well is eleven hundred and seventy feet deep, and the sand is thirty three feet thick, so that if the oil comes in a small quantity and soaks or is sucked through a tremendous bed of white sand like those I have enumerated it might very readily be bleached by the process. On Armstrong's run, near Brady's Bend, at a depth of twelve hundred and sixty-three feet, this same vein of sand is only seven and a half feet thick. It is hardly the same thickness in any two wells. The average depth to this sand at Millerstown is fifteen hundred and fifty feet.

The largest producing well in the whole Butler region to-day is the one owned by Banks and Graham on the Butler farm, near Millerstown. It pumps sixty barrels per day.

THE REFINING AND PRODUCING INTERESTS.

The dispute between the Oil Producers' Union and the carrying and refining interest is taken part in by every man, woman and child in the oil regions. You can see painted on the wagons "A Free Pipe Dray," and billeted in the tobacco shop windows are "Free Pipe Cigars." The little cry of "Free Pipe" seems to be gaining in strength and circulation, and may eventuate in what it literally means, reminding one of those artful watchwords which are often thrown in among combustible materials, kindling sometimes the flames of deadly strife, and changing the destinies of States or Empires.

The drilling of new wells has almost ceased in this district. The rapidity with which wells are now put down renders this possible and prudent on a low market. A set of improved oil tools now weighs three thousand three hundred pounds, and with these heavy tools they can go down nearly one hundred feet per day. The well at Custer City, in the Bradford region, finished last week, was drilled thirteen hundred feet in fifteen days.

The attorneys and parties to the great oil suit are expected here to-day, and for a time Butler will be a battle ground, in a civilized way, for legal rights, the result of which struggle is anxiously awaited by many capitalists and toilers.

OIL PROPERTY DOWN.

The price of oil property is at present very low; so leading operators say. Mr. Hacket bought a farm near Petrolia a short time ago for $30,000 cash. It had nine producing wells on it yielding about one hundred barrels per day, with a one-eighth royalty. At that rate of yield, which has been very regular, he gets his entire money back in less than a year, and then counts as clear every additional dollar thereafter, which, without any wild calculating, would be fully twice the original cost, making sixty thousand dollars clear in two years over and above the original investment. This is the way many of the wealthiest oil men now keep up their revenue, declining to either buy or sell on the market as a speculation, not trusting the various cranks into which this state of transportation and refining is liable to twist them. How the Standard buys and sells would make an interesting chapter to those not very familiar with its practice, a perusal of which account gives one the shudders at being caught by the oil brokers.

J. C.

* * *

A STEAMBOAT HEROINE.

The Lady Who Made the First Trip From Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

Some Interesting Information About Early Steamboating on the Western Waters.

Mrs. Lydia M. Roosevelt, daughter of Benjamin H. Latrobe, Sr., who founded the Maryland family of his name, died at Skaneateles, New York, Saturday last, aged eighty-six years. Her husband, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, at the beginning of this century was an enterprising merchant of New York, and it was he who planned and built the first steamer that plied the swift current of the Ohio and Mississippi. Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied her husband on his first trip down these rivers; and the event of her life of which she was proudest was that she was the first woman that descended those waters in a steamboat. Her death has revived the incidents of the trip, and the connection of Mr. Roosevelt with the application of steam to water locomotion, both of which are matters of historical record.

EARLY STEAMBOATING.

The first steamboat that plied the Western waters was the "New Orleans." She was built in Pittsburgh, by Mr. Roosevelt, in 1811, and cost in the neighborhood of $38,000. Whether steam could be employed on the Western rivers was a question since its success between New York and Albany, at that time, as applied by Mr. Fulton, was not regarded as having been entirely solved, and after the idea had been suggested of building a boat in Pittsburgh to ply between Natchez and New Orleans it was considered necessary that investigations should be made as to the current of the rivers to be navigated in regard to the new system. These investigations Mr. Roosevelt undertook, with the understanding that if the report were favorable Chancellor Livingston, Mr. Fulton and himself were to be equally interested in the undertaking. Mr. Roosevelt accordingly, accompanied by his wife, made the voyage to New Orleans in a flatboat, floating with the current, occupying a period of six months. Returning they took passage for New York. The size and plan of the first steamboat had been determined on in New York, and had been furnished by Mr. Fulton. It was to be 116 feet long, with 20 feet beam and 34-inch cylinder engine.

THE FIRST TRIP.

In September, 1811, Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by his wife, undertook the voyage to New Orleans. The efforts of united friends were unavailing to dissuade her from the perilous undertaking, which they regarded as utter folly, if not absolute madness. There was a captain, an engineer named Baker, Andrew Jack, the pilot, six hands, two female servants, a man waiter, a cook and an immense Newfoundland dog named Tiger. Thus equipped the New Orleans began the voyage, which may almost be said to have changed the destiny of the West. The people of Pittsburgh turned out en masse, lining the banks of the Monongahela to witness the departure. Sometimes the Indians attempted to approach the steamboat with apparently hostile intentions, and on one occasion gave hot chase, but steam had the advantage of endurance. They called the steamboat "Penelore," or "fire canoe," and they supposed it to have affinity with the comet that had produced the earthquake of that year. Like all romances, this one ended in a marriage; the captain falling in love with the maid, they were married on arrival at Natchez.

THE "ÆTNA" AND "VESUVIUS."

The "Ætna" and "Vesuvius," built by Livingston, followed in the wake of the "New Orleans." These facts are graphically and minutely detailed in "The First Steamboat Voyage in the Western Waters," by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., and published in 1871 by the Maryland Historical Society. Another very interesting pamphlet from the same source, is entitled "A Lost Chapter in the History of the Steamboat," published the same year. The pamphlet winds up by saying: "The object has been to show that the merit of the practical suggestion of the employment of vertical wheels over the sides of steamboats was due to one who has been lost sight of in this connection, and wholly ignored in the biography of Fulton, who, availing himself of the suggestions of another in all its details, made it a great commercial success, and in so doing built upon it a lasting fame."

A SUIT THAT DIDN'T PAN OUT.

An interesting detail in this connection is given in the pamphlet: In 1828, when J. H. B. Latrobe was a young lawyer, John Devereaux Delacy, a fascinating Irishman of engaging manners, who had been associated with Fulton, Roosevelt, Livingston and Dr. Mitchell, (the ichthyologist, famous for the view that a whale is not a fish, because it suckles its young, and who wanted to call the United States "Fredonia,") in some of their experiments, called at his law office in the Atheneum building, and wanted suit brought against every steamboat owner in the United States, to begin with General Wm. McDonald, in Baltimore. Delacy produced the patent, signed by President Madison, Secretary Monroe and Attorney General Rush, giving Nicholas J. Roosevelt, the exclusive right to his "new and useful improvement in propelling boats by steam," and dated December 1, 1814, and had still some months to run.

Mr. Latrobe finally took up the case, and both William Wirt and Mr. Taney, afterwards Chief Justice, agreed to participate in the trial. But the young lawyer had no money: his client, the fascinating Delacy, ordered a suit of new clothes on the strength of his hopes, was put in jail for debt by the tailor, and Mr. Latrobe, who assumed the debt, began to lose heart. He finally told Mr. Taney his troubles, and by his advice the young lawyer declined to hamper himself at the outset of his career with such a case, that would certainly enlist against him all the steamboat owners of the country.

* * *

O! Cremate Ebenezer.

The bard of the *York Daily*, having read in the *Record* that Ebenezer Haskell has provided in his will that he shall be cremated and his ashes buried beneath a rose bush, gives gush to the following torturing lines:

Cremate Ebenezer, by all means cremate him,
That nought in the world may in life reinstate him;
Then under a rose bush in happiness plant him,
Where the rose bugs may crawl and the songster enchant him.
When the spring showers shall fall and the cabbage is springing
He shall lay there and list to the cat-fish's singing.
And after awhile, from the earth's cheerful bosom,
Ebenezer shall bloom as a healthy old blossom.

* * *

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THE locomotives ordered of the Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia, by the Russian Government, on the large British iron steamer Timor started on her voyage to carry them to Russia Saturday. She is loaded with twenty-six complete locomotives, with the exception of three tanks which she could not accommodate. The locomotives are stowed away in pieces, there being twenty eight or thirty separate pieces, to each engine. It was stated as an estimate, that each engine weighed between forty-five and forty-eight tons, while there were at least ten tons of woodwork surrounding them. Besides this there are 600 tons of ballast and 480 tons of coal, with about 70 tons of wood for fuel. The steamer consumes 24 tons of coal per day, and she has coal for 20 days.

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W. PITT BEADELL,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. fe12:d&W

FOR COMMISSIONER, 1878,

JAMES IRVIN,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. fe23:d&W

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1878—

P. H. STEVENSON,

OF MOON TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh1d&W

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—

ROBERT McGROW,

OF ROSS TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the Democratic County Convention fe11—

FOR COMMISSIONER, 1878,

D. KENNEDY,

OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh7:d&W

FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY B. LONG,

OF THE SECOND WARD, Allegheny,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ja28:d&Wtf

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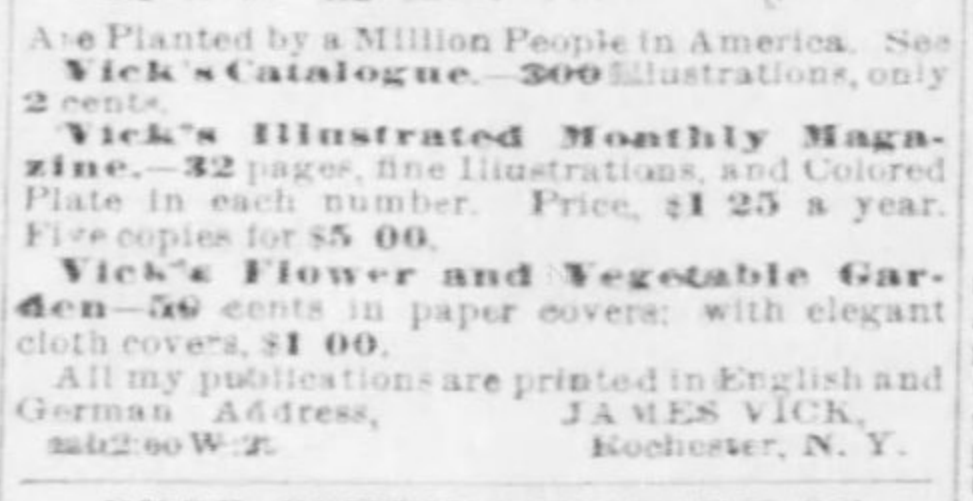

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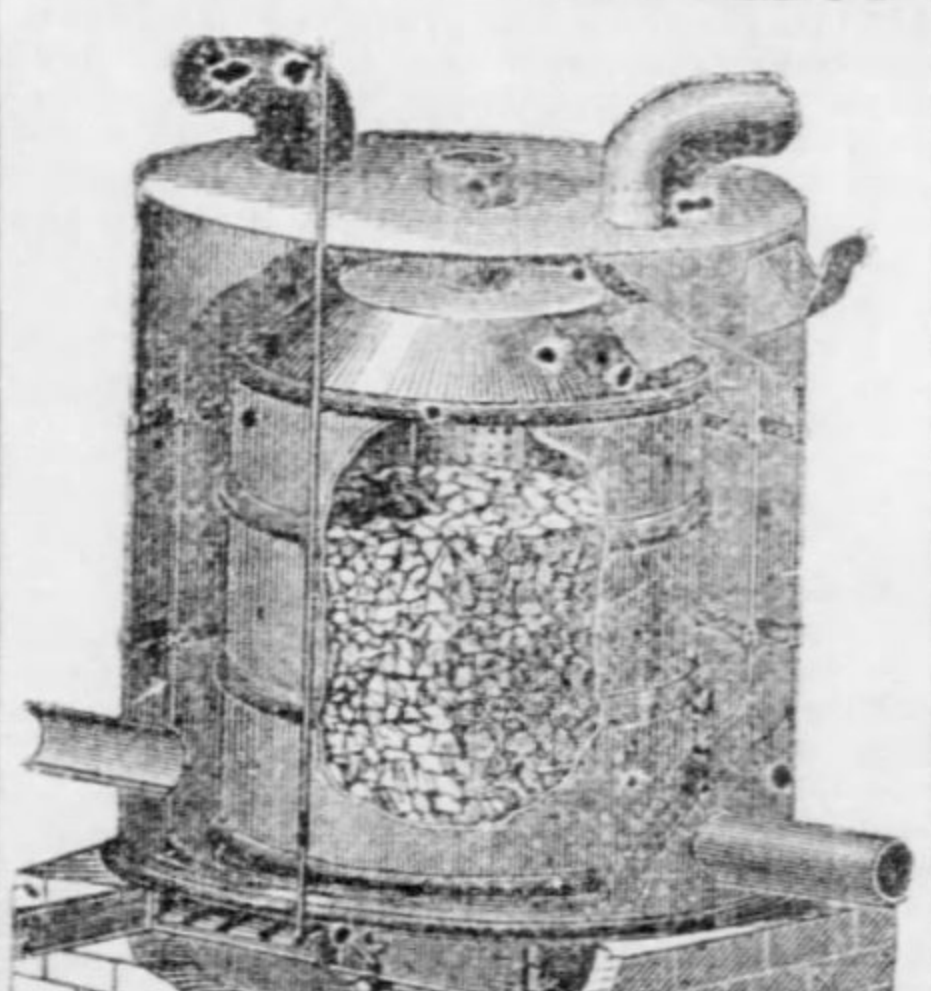

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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

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Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

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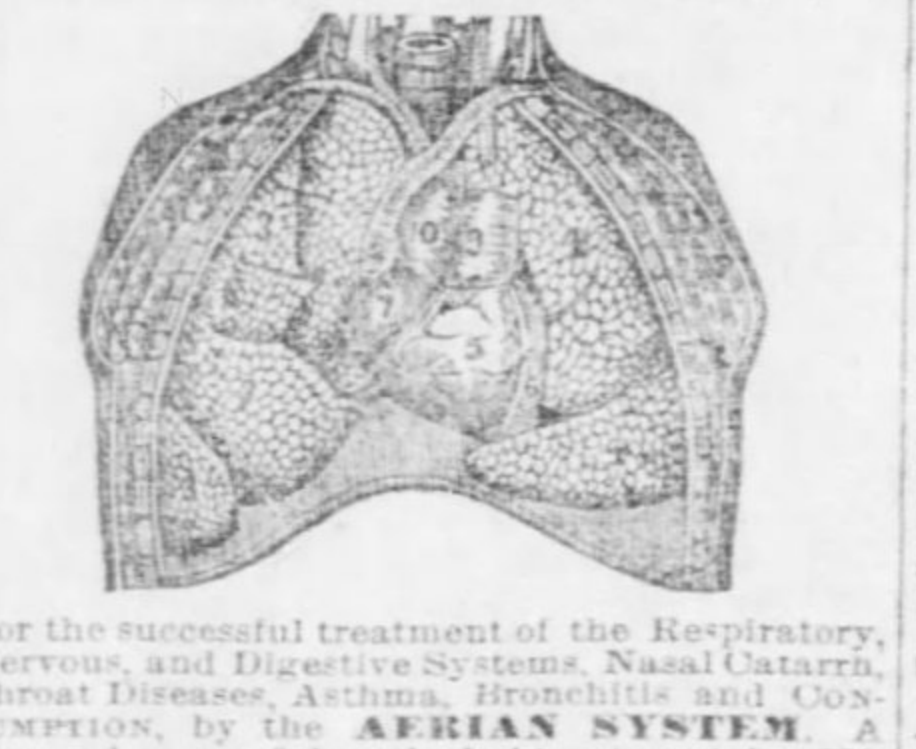

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Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

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After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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Is a Cure for Every Pain. It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other organs or glands, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease, may suffer.

FROM THE HONORABLE THURLOW WEED

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

Dr. RADWAY.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, MUMPS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysintery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all malarious, billous, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers, (aided by Radway's Pills,) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and Pure, Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most ASTONISHING CURES; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system, THE VIGOR OF LIFE, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the Life Principle are within the curative range of this Wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and a pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN HARBOR, MICH., April 30, 1875.

DR. RADWAY—Kind sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief for about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. When I was sitting in a chair they hung almost to the floor, and my weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is 210 pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four boxes of Pills. I get the medicines from G. Grenvil. Please send me your book 'False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Constiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webbs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Spotted Ermine of the Supreme Court.

Advance News of a Decision Given to Jay Gould.

Illustrations of Mr. Hayes' Civil Service Reform.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1878.—The charges which have been made against a member of the United States Supreme bench, that of permitting his wife to anticipate a decision of the court in a matter affecting the Union Pacific railway to the extent of millions, is more generally believed in certain circles about Washington than may be known to the outside world, which believes in the immaculate character of the silken robed body. There are people, however, among outsiders, who do not forget that when appointed on the Electoral Commission the Associate Justices voted strictly according to their political bias, just as Congressmen, or Legislators and Returning Boards did. That fact went a long way toward destroying public opinion that a Supreme Judge cannot do anything wrong. There is another significant circumstance in connection with this matter, which is that the Justices live like princes on their salaries of ten thousand a year. They give "receptions" during the season that vie with those of English nobility, although some of them went upon the bench poor as Job's turkey. The character of the men, or some of them, is not such as to inspire confidence or respect. There are but few men on the Supreme bench who could make a living as lawyers among first-class members of the bar. Justices Swayne and Clifford had some reputation before appointment. Hunt is respectable, but not much more; Waite, Chief Justice, was a fair country lawyer, appointed because Grant liked him personally; Joe Bradley was a railroad lobbyist in the New Jersey Legislature, and Miller, who cuts a figure as stool pigeon for Jay Gould to bull Union Pacific with, was an Iowa auctioneer previous to his elevation to his present profitable position. Harlan was appointed for his part in the Louisiana Commission.

VALUE OF DECISIONS.

The charge has been published that Jay Gould promised to pay fifty thousand dollars for advance intelligence of a Supreme Court decision affecting Union Pacific stock; that his lawyer came to Washington, and by means of a Mrs. Smith acting on the wife of Justice Miller, became possessed of the desired information, and on its strength crowded shares upward from about fifty to nearly seventy. Such a scheme might be feasible—the fact that the New York *Sun* published it does not utterly destroy its credibility, which must be accepted as a strong point in favor of the story. Decisions generally may not be for sale in this way, for it is not every wife who has sufficient influence with her husband to ascertain all about his business, though some other woman might; but then is a fraud connected with Supreme Court decisions, which has long existed as a tax upon attorneys, for the benefit of one individual. The clerk of the Supreme Court is a ruddy-faced, fat official of many years in office, where he has grown rich out of fees and perquisites. At present no person can obtain copies of decisions even after they have been made public except on payment to Middleton of two dollars a page. They are printed at the government printing office and retailed out by this grey-headed old clerk for his personal benefit. It would not do to say that the Judges, or a portion of them, discount their decisions generally, simply because Mrs. Miller is accused of being engaged in this Gould transaction, but the tax on lawyers for the benefit of the clerk has been continued too long, and should be stopped. The Supreme Court needs to look to the condition of its trailing ermine.

IS THIS FRAUD?

There has long been a cry of "fraud" at Hayes, for a year, it migh be said, and as the anniversary of his formal induction to office is at hand we find him failing to fulfill his promises. He and John Sherman and Carl Schurz advertised that they were going to be purer and more virtuous than any men who ever occupied similar positions before. During this year the immaculate statesmen have removed helpless men of good standing in office and nominated others from pure favoritism. If Hayes has cut loose from politicians he has taken more vicious men into his confidence. Two of his appointments sent in yesterday confirm this, "General" Smith, nominated for paymaster in the army, is the old fogy who was chief fugleman in whitewashing the Pittsburgh Custom House, almost a year ago, and from which the only report was that everything was all right. He has been and now is 'appointment' clerk in the Treasury Department, a position held by him to relieve Sherman. When the Secretary wants an appointment made it is done. When he doesn't he refers it to Smith, and his business is to slaughter the individual by inches with hope deferred. The appointment of paymaster from civil life was a pernicious practice introduced by Grant who in advancing the interests of his friends never had the least regard for principles. The position of paymaster is presumed to be a good thing for the benefit of superannuated army officers, a step toward retirement. Smith is too old to be useful and this appointment is made with a view of making him a life member on the army rolls a couple of years hence at three-fourths of a major's pay. Smith is one of Hayes' particular friends but not in favor with army officers who have long been waiting for deserved promotion.

A BORN BOTKIN.

Another nomination sent in yesterday deserves attention. This is Botkin for United States Marshal of Montana. Botkin is pronounced in a bad condition physically, his physicians recommending his removal to the plains for the cure of his consumption or catarrh. He came down here from Milwaukee a few days ago and after considerable of a hunt this place was discovored for him. He is a weak, sickly little fellow to be crowded into a position requiring a strong, active man to earn the five or six thousand dollars a year, which the office is worth. These are not isolated examples, and bad though they were, not quite equal to Fahrenbach appointment, which was a removal for political servitude in behalf of Stanley Matthews. The Republicans themselves admit all these things, and understand that it is the vilest kind of civil service humbug. Distribution of offices among competent politicians is virtue itself compared with this.

THE RESULT IS

that Conkling, Blaine, Spencer and other leaders of the Republican party feel that Hayes has destroyed all chances for a Republican President in 1880, and they might as well pitch in and give him Jesse for a few years, and have some fun while the party is going to the devil. The end has not yet been reached in the Louisiana business. There are members of election boards down there who know what frauds have been perpetrated, and when their turn comes to be indicted they will "squeal" rather than trust to administration influence as Anderson did, and go to the Penitentiary. Affidavits are daily accumulating in New York, copies and original documents of corrupt bargains have been secured, and election officers have been summoned from the South to be quietly examined as to their connection with elections in the glorious Centennial year. There will be an explosion before the next Presidential election, which will exceed anything of the kind ever heard in this or any other country. The friends of Grant are holding him back and advertising him for the race in 1880, and all political exposures of the last election tend to keep him. He will be brought in with a flourish of trumpets, but a Republican President in 1880 is out of the question.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

That so-called Tariff demonstration at Pottsville last Saturday, is looked upon hard by Pennsylvania politicians as a dodge to capture the labor element of the anthracite region for Hoyt. A few months ago the Cameron outsiders blew their horns and announced that "the boys" would go for Galusha A. Grow for Governor. By "the boys" was meant the Cameron wing of the Pennsylvania Republicans, but all the time they were beating their gongs about Grow, like old partridges leadnig, the hunters away from the place where the young birds lie concealed, they were "setting it up" for Hoyt. They think he will be able to carry the labor vote of Luzerne which last year numbered 17,000 out of a total poll of 22,000. The Pottsville demonstration was too late to do any good or harm to the Tariff bill but it served the purpose of enabling Hoyt, Hartranft and Sear to get their work in on the population of unsuspecting laboring men who did not know that the statesmen were not so anxious to give them bread as suck their blood. Ten thousand people were to be humbugged for the benefit of Hoyt. It will not work.

WHOSE OX?

Certain Republican organs attempt to make capital out of the alleged backwardness of the appropriations in the House committees this year. The fact is they are as far advanced as necessary or possible, and the deficiency and general appropriation bills are ready to be reported some time this week. There is no trouble about the Democratic majority in the house, which numbers some of the hardest workers at the heads of committees. The worst committee to be found in either or both branches of Congress to-day is the Senate Committee on Commerce, of which the peculiar statesman, Conkling, is chairman. The Steamboat bill which passed in the House weeks ago, as it has done annually, for several Congresses, lies dead in that committee, and may not be heard of further this session. Nearly all the Senate committees are of a similar character. Some member who doesn't like a measure asks to have its consideration postponed, and by this practice defeats action upon it indefinitely. Conkling, however, will not permit the Steamboat bill to pass, and no doubt he will treat the bill to prevent discrimination in railroad freights similarly when it gets to him, which it has a fair prospect of doing this session. Still there may be an effort by Republican papers to attribute its defeat to the Democratic House.

W. S. B.

OVER FIVE-SCORE YEARS.

History of a Remarkable Woman who died in the Almhouse.

Catherine Hayes, a woman with a very singular history died a few days ago in the Blackwell's Island Almshouse in New York. She was one hundred and four years old, the widow of one of the Irish rebels of 1798, who fought at Oulert Hill. Her husband, mainly through her exertions, was pardoned as he was being led to execution, but was immediately afterward sabred at her side by the yeomanry whom he had fought. The *Herald* tells the story as follows:

From all that can be learned of her life it appears that in her young days Catherine was a favorite domestic in the household of the Marquis of Beresford's family. Although living under the roof of the leading Orange family of Ireland at that dark and troubled period—a family whose loyalty to the Crown was so pronounced that the then Marquis of Beresford became a terror in the land to so-called rebels—she nevertheless wedded an outlaw with a price upon his head. He was taken prisoner at the memorable battle of Oulert Hill and sentenced to be hanged. His young wife heard of his capture and sentence and invoked the all powerful Marquis of Beresford to interpose his clemency in saving the life of her patriotic husband. The Marquis, for once in his life, was inclined to be merciful to "rebels" and gave a reluctant promise that he would interest himself in saving from the gallows the hero of Oulert Hill. And, so the story goes, that as Myles Ryan was about being led from his dungeon to the scaffold a free pardon was granted him, without his knowledge of the influence that saved his life. The pardon was read in the presence of the yeomanry, who were so enraged at the escape of one of their victims, and he, too, the most dangerous and conspicuous of the batch of doomed men, that they concluded he should not escape their vengeance, even if a royal pardon had been granted.

Myles Ryan had scarcely emerged from the precincts of the prison gates when he was clasped in the arms of his rescuer, the faithful Catharine, whose heart was too full to express her gratitude save in tears. While the happy couple were walking arm in arm, alternately embracing each other and offering fervent prayers to Heaven for the miraculous escape of Myles from the gallows, they were overtaken by a troup of yeomen, who fell upon Myles and sabered him to death. The devoted Catharine, in striving to shield him from the merciless blows of his assassins, received a sabre cut on the head which laid her prostrate by the side of her husband. From that sight and that blow she never fully recovered. The memory of that awful day haunted her through life, and frequently in after years, the old woman was seen to crouch upon the ground, raise her hands imploringly over her head and intreat the sanguinary yeomen to spare her poor Myles. While in this paroxysm she would pour forth the most piteous lamentations. She would wring her hands, utter heart-piercing shrieks and nestle in her lap the imiginary head of her poor murdered husband. And then she would apostrophize, "Oh alanna machree! The big cuts can't be healed! Oh, how his blood trickles down his neck! They have killed him, and he won't speak to me any more." And then she would croon a mournful death dirge. The poor old woman remained in Ireland until 1825, a half-witted creature, when she came to this country and has been mainly supported by charity and a few good friends ever since.

Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." When the body becomes diseased, the mind is thereby necessarily influenced. National wars, State dissensions, neighborhood broils, and family differences, are more frequently than otherwise the result of diseased and disordered constitutions. When the body is suffering, the mind, acting in sympathy, will become irritated and perplexed. When the physical system is in health, the mind perceives things in their true light, and the disposition assumes a very different phase. Nothing more directly tends to destroy the happy, cheerful disposition of a woman, and render her peevish, nervous, and fretful, than a constant endurance of uterine disorders. The diseases peculiar to woman take away the elasticity and bouyancy of health and reduce her body and mind to a mere wreck. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a *real peacemaker* in a family. No woman suffering from uterine disorders can *afford* to be without this remedy. The Favorite Prescription saves unnecessary doctor bills, prevents divorces, wards off suicides, brings back buoyant, joyous feelings, restores the woman to health, and her family to happiness. It is sold by all druggists. D&W

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Resolution to Employ Experts in Examining Reports Adopted.

The House Passes the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. SARGENT called up his joint resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, and made a speech thereon.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. SARGENT moved the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but at the request of Mr. Booth withdrew the motion and consented that it lie on the table for the present in order that his colleague (Booth) might address the Senate in regard thereto and that Senator gave notice he would do so next week.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) called up the Senate bill referring the claim of Benj. Holliday to the Court of claims for adjudication.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARTRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill removing the political disabilities of Robert H. Chilton of Georgia. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency appropriation bill, the pending amendment being the one offered yesterday by Mr. Hanna increasing the number of temporary clerks authorized to be employed in the Treasury department from twenty to eighty-five, and making a proportionate increase in amount appropriated for the pay of such clerks.

A discussion ensued as to the relative merits of Republican and Democratic Houses in the matter of economy, during which Mr. Foster said Democrats sat for two years in the House without successfully investigating the bureau of engraving and printing, and it had been left to the present Secretary of the Treasury to reduce expenses of that bureau more than $600,000. That gentleman, who was one of the best administrative officers the country had ever seen, had been saving a million dollars below appropriations made by the Democratic party last Congress. The amendment offered by Mr. Hanna was rejected.

Mr. BAKER (Ind.) offered an amendment requiring clerkships in all departments to be distributed among citizens of the various States and Territories in proportion to the population, but an objection by Mr. DURHAM was ruled out of order.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) twitted the Republican side of the House with its oppositions to reform and economy, and said that in the first session of the last Congress there had been a reduction of thirty million dollars, and in the second session a reduction of ten millions.

Mr. FOSTER asserted that the books showed only a reduction of eighteen millions in the last Congress, and that against it there was a deficiency of six millions.

An item of $20,000 for clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespassers on public lands and cases of official misconduct was the subject of considerable discussion in connection with timberland frauds. After speeches in opposition by Messrs. PAGE, PATTERSON and HOOKER, Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) elucidated the whole subject by relating an anecdote of an old colored man in North Carolina who offered a very nicely dressed chicken to a traveler. The traveler asked him where he got the chicken. "Are you a Northern man?" asked the darkey. "Yes." "Are you a friend of the colored man?" "Yes." "Well, then, you never ask such a question again." (Laughter.) So it was with these gentlemen and their constituents. The Secretary of the Interior should never ask them again where they got their Timber. (Laughter.)

Mr. FOSTER returned to the question relative to the merits of the Republican and Democratic Houses in the matter of economy, and asserted that the reductions made at the first session of the last Congress did not exceed twelve million dollars instead of thirty millions claimed by Mr. Cox of New York.

SPEAKER RANDALL HEARD FROM.

Mr. RANDALL (Speaker) asserted the figures given by him in the last Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and from which Mr. Cox had quoted to-day, were exactly correct, and that the House had succeeded (notwithstanding the opposition of the Republican side of the House and of the Senate) in cutting down the annual appropriations thirty millions. The Secretary of the Treasury himself confessed in his recent report to Congress that the House was right in that reduction, and claimed the merit of having the clerical expense of his department kept under the appropriation. The Secretary had also warned the House that it must keep in that line of economy or else it would be necessary to raise eleven millions additional from taxation. He hoped the gentleman from Ohio (Foster) would stand by his fellow citizen the Secretary of the Treasury. There never was a time when economy was more necessary in public expenditures as well as in individuals than the present time, when there was so much distress in the country. (Applause.)

After further discussion on this point by Messrs. RANDALL, FOSTER and COX, consideration of the bill was proceeded with, and finally the committee rose and reported the bill and it was passed. It appropriates $6,500 for temporary clerks in the treasury, $20,000 for clerks to investigate fraudulent land entries, $25,000 for clerks in the General Land Office to bring into market public lands in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and $4,000 for heating and gas of the Pension Office.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Communications were received from American type founders, protesting against a certain petition for the abolition of the tariff duty on type, considering it as scandalously false and as containing statements, many of which are utterly devoid of the truth, and in the interest of foreign type founders and their products. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Price in the chair, upon the private calendar unfinished business being the bill for the payment of certain ante-bellum Southern mail contractors. The bill makes available at once an appropriation of $375,000 already appropriated for the payment of such contractors for services rendered prior to May 31, 1861.

Mr. FRITZ said if the United States Government owed a just debt to a man who afterwards went into the rebellion he was in favor of the Government discharging the just obligations, but this bill provided payments should be made up to May 31, 1861, while in reality most of the States went into rebellion previous to January. He, therefore, offered an amendment providing that no payment should be made to mail contractors for services rendered after their respective States adopted the ordinance of secession.

Mr. MILLS argued inasmuch as the United States did not recognize the insurrectionary condition of the Southern States until May 31, 1861, the Government should pay for services rendered in those States up to that time.

Mr. REAGAN pursued the same line of argument and stated the Confederate government had required all postmasters to account to the United States Government for all moneys, stamps, etc., in their possession up to the 31st of May, 1861.

Mr. CONGER read from an order issued May 20, 1861, by the Postmaster General of the Confederate States instructing postmasters of the United States Government in the Southern States to retain in their possession, subject to the further order of the Department for the benefit of the Confederate States all mail bags and other property belonging to the postal service.

Mr. WILLETS denied the statement made by Mr. Reagan some time ago that the Confederate Government had never paid or assumed to pay contractors, and read from the act passed by the Confederate Congress in which it assumed to pay every dollar, the only limitation being that such contractors should be loyal to the Confederacy. He had found upon examination of Confederate records that eighteen of those claims had been audited and paid and the Confederate Government had gone so far as to provide that if the United States Government should therefore pay them, contractors should reimburse the Confederate Government for amounts paid them. He also quoted from the report made by Mr. Reagan as the Confederate Postmaster General, in which he credited himself with $582,000 paid on account of services rendered prior to May 31, 1861.

Mr. AIKEN inquired if because eighteen claims had been paid the Government should repudiate its honest debts.

Mr. REAGAN said he had not seen any of his reports since the end of the war, but if he had all his reports, he thought he could prove what he had previously stated, but if the gentleman from Michigan (Willets) was right, he would concede to an amendment so as to exclude from payment such contractors as were paid by the Confederate Government.

Mr. BLOUNT felt it his bounden duty to say for his section that he would not cast his vote to pay any gentleman for carrying mails in the South who had hitherto been paid by the Confederate Government.

Mr. COX (O.), said that whatever might be the result of the facts which took place during the exciting time of the rebellion, no one on his side of the House would hesitate to accede to the gentleman from Texas (Reagan's) entire candor in his position, for he had won their respect by his conduct on the floor. (Applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. TUCKER said the statement which had been made by the gentleman from Michigan (Willets) was from the archives of the Confederate Government which had been taken by the conqueror thirteen years ago, and had been concealed since. He attributed no unworthy purpose in the concealment from the eyes of Confederates.

Mr. WILLETS—They were not changed.

Mr. TUCKER—No one said they had been changed, and the gentleman who suggests it must not impute to me a motive which suggested itself to his mind.

Continuing, he said the gentleman from Michigan (Willets) had not read fully, for he had not time, the documents which he proposed to print in his remarks. He (Tucker) was not willing that a vote should be taken on this bill until it had been recommitted for examination into facts. He believed such examination would clearly indicate the honor of the Confederate government, and of every Southern man who stood on that side of the House. He wanted that vindication to be made on a clear statement of facts. He thought he knew the explanation of the whole matter, and that he had a key to the whole matter, but he preferred the bill should be recommitted and that the facts should come out, and he was sure the gentleman on the other side who thought they had found a mare's nest of dishonor to the Confederacy would be glad to see, as present fellow citizens that honor had been vindicated. He, therefore, moved the Committee rise and recommit the bill.

The committee rose, but a point of order being raised that the bill was still in Committee of the Whole, the motion to recommit to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads could not be entertained.

The Speaker announced he would be absent to-morrow, and appointed Mr. Blackburn Speaker *pro tem*.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. BLACKBURN presided in the absence of Speaker Randall.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill providing for an appropriation of $1,338,445 deficiencies for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A night session for debate only was ordered for Monday next.

KELLEY'S REPLY TO GARFIELD.

Mr. KELLEY then replied to Garfield's speech of a few days ago.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The formal discussion was soon closed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, (Mr. Cox of New York in the chair). The bill appropriates $1,036,935, a reduction of $102,439 from appropriations of last year, and a reduction of $177,462 from estimates of the State Department. The salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia is fixed at fifteen thousand dollars each; to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China at ten thousand each; to Chili and Peru at six thousand each; to Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands, Argentine Republic, and the United States of Colombia seventy-five hundred each; to Bolivia five thousand; Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua (one minister) ten thousand; Hayti, five thousand; Liberia, two thousand five hundred.

Mr. SINGLETON, member of the Committee on Appropriations, explained the committee had reduced salaries of four principal ministers abroad from $17 500 to $15,000, an amount amply sufficient considering the work done by them. He referred to the fact that the Consul at London received two dollars a head for every American seaman shipped at that port, and every dollar of that tax upon commerce was used at the consulate and not one covered into the Treasury; that was what made the position of consul so much sought after.

Mr. COX (Ohio) inquired whether the law did not require all such fees to be turned into the Treasury.

Mr. SINGLETON replied it did not.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.) thought the gentleman from Mississippi was mistaken. All fees collected for shipping seamen were either paid into the Treasury or accounted for in accounts of the Consul.

Mr. SINGLETON, continuing, said the Appropriation Committee had endeavored on the one hand to guard against any retrenchment which might impair the service, and on the other to prevent any unnecessary expenditure of the public money. His own opinion was that the present system of service might be much simplified, and that two or three ministers stationed at some central points in Europe with a competent corps of agents would answer every purpose.

After a speech by Mr. HUBBELL in favor of the extension of our foreign commerce the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE CROOKED TAX FEE.

The Testimony of W. J. Bayard, Clerk in Auditor General's Office.

On Friday evening last and Saturday morning, Wm. J. Bayard, Corporation Clerk in the Auditor General's office, was examined by the committee on the tax fee allowed in the case of the Union Transportation Company. Without continuing the examination of the witness, the committee adjourned to meet on the call of the chairman. The substantial points of Mr. Bayard's testimony are as follows:

After stating that he had no knowledge of the agreement between Olmstead and Simonton and the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General until he was shown the agreement in Olmstead's handwriting, Mr. Bayard proceeded to explain why the fact that the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was about to go into liquidation was not known in the Auditor General's office. He said that there was a ledger kept, with the names of 1,500 corporations in it doing business in the State, but that if a company failed to pay, or postponed the matter, there was no way of ascertaining the fact, unless the accounts of the 1,500 corporations were hunted over, a task of such magnitude that no one man dared undertake it; there was no record kept of corporations to which circulars were sent notifying them to pay their taxes and he supposed from seeing the accounts of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company square on the books, and not hearing from them for several years, that they had gone into liquidation and settled up; hence, when Olmstead and Simonton appeared with their agreement, there was no means of ascertaining what company was referred to, as they had not mentioned it in their proposal paper, but had said "a certain corporation." There was, therefore, no alternative if they wished to secure the tax, but to employ these two lawyers at their own terms, viz., 10 per cent. of the whole amount collected. The department had no idea of the enormous sum involved, and it is no wonder State Treasurer Rawle wished to back out when he learned that the attorneys were to receive a fee of $19,000.

The witness testified that the account with the Union Line was open and the books in the Auditor General's office would show that no reports had been made since 1874, and that the company was delinquent. Other companies which were delinquent had not been called in, some of them since 1864. Mr. Bayard submitted the original papers bearing on the transaction. The report from officers of the Union Line made November 3, 1877, previous to the settlement indicated that the assets of the Company were distributed at a higher value than the quotations furnished by the brokers designated by Olmstead, and on which the settlement was made, the inference being that the Union Line should have paid seven thousand dollars more of the tax than the $210,000 with which they were charged.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A Scheme for a Commission to Sit During the Recess.

[Washington Telegram.]

There is a general belief among prominent members and Senators that no Tariff bill can be passed this session. Senator Eaton has been considering the matter for some time past, and will have introduced, in case a Tariff bill is not passed or a report is passed and is not satisfactory to the people, a bill providing for a tariff commission of seven members to be appointed by the President, the commission to sit for twelve months, holding its sessions at various large cities of the country. The idea is to have the commission composed of men particularly adapted to look after the interests of the great industries of the country. A commission will be taken from six of the great industries, each one to be well versed in all the interests of his particular branch. For instance, one person will be chosen who will be capable of looking after the interests of manufactures of wooden, another of iron manufactures, another of cotton goods, another of silk interests, another of agricultural industries, and another of mining. The seventh is to be chairman, and who ought to be especially fitted to look after the interests of the whole country. These men should be chosen without regard to their political views, but to their especial fitness for their important office. The man who could succeed as chairman of such a commission in harmonizing the whole country on the great question of the tariff would be more envied than the President himself, and would be a very formdable candidate for the Presidency regardless of his political predilections. Mr. Eaton, who is very intimate with Mr. Wood, has talked with that gentleman on that subject. While Mr. Wood is inclined to push his own bill he is nevertheless favorably disposed to Mr. Eaton's proposed grand commission.

THE RAPE OF VIZA.

Unparalleled Atrocities by Circassian Cut-Throats in a Greek City.

Eight Hundred Greeks Penned Up in a Cave and Killed With the Fumes of Brimstone.

[Correspondence London Daily News.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 13.—On the 22d of January the Commander-in-Chief, Mehemet Ali Pasha, coming from the localities north of Adrianople, passed through Viza at the head of an army of thirty-two thousand, and stayed one night in the town. The inhabitants, exclusively Greeks, spared no pains or money in providing for the comfort of the General and his army. In the midst of the refugees, following in the wake of Mehemet Ali Pasha, and who since the day before had been constantly passing through the town, there suddenly appeared, coming toward Viza, a large body of armed men, consisting entirely of Bashi-Bazouks, Zeibecs and Circassians.

No sooner were they in the town than these savageherds of marauders, without a single word of explanation or warning, fell like hungry wolves upon the unprepared and peaceful inhabitants, seized almost all of them, and, after pulndering them of what they happened to have about their persons, obliged them, by pointing their guns at their heads, to say whether and where they had any money hidden. There is no torture which they did not invent in order to extact from the mouths of their victims such a confession. Massacres, murders, tortures, mutilations, rapine, pillage, fire—such was their infernal programme. Priests were seized, insulted, and ultimately tied on piles of wood, and burnt alive. Many a parent would have preferred, were the option left him, to put his own eyes out, like Œdipus, rather than see his daughters, innocent young girls, sacrificed before his very sight at the altar of dishonor, and trodden under the heels of shame, he being expressly made to stand by, and witness, with tied hands and feet, the dreadful sight, God only knows with what unspeakable agony. * * *

The daughters of the greater number of families, as also many married women upon whom the savages had sated their most brutal passions, have been carried off, and nothing has been ascertained as yet as to their fate. Until late at night the firing of musketry continued with unabated fury, and the number of

CORPSES LYING ABOUT

in the streets and within the houses increased every moment. In the meantime the pillage of houses and shops went on most savagely. The plunder was being continually brought out and laden on carts and horses, and so bent did the savage maurauders seem to be upon destruction that the goods that the carts would no longer hold, being already overladen, they threw under the wheels, and, driving the carts over them, broke them to pieces. The roofs of the houses were pierced through or pulled down that nothing that might by chance be hidden there should escape their greedy grasp. Thus many people who, in the hope of escaping general massacre had fled to the tops of their houses, met there with their deaths, after being submitted to the most horrible tortures.

The scenes that were being enacted in the streets and houses are beyond description. The atrocities committed here are without parallel. They plundered again the houses and shops, seized upon everything that could be carried away, mercilessly put to death all the inhabitants, men, women and children, that they could lay their hands upon, and finally ended by setting fire to the town, which soon became a whirlpool of flames and smoke, while they rushed toward the mountains, where a few of the inhabitants had managed to escape, and whom they now sought out, their thirst for Christian blood not being yet satiated. About one-half of the population of Viza, consisting entirely of Greeks, some at the point of death, others already dead, are lying about in the streets and houses unburied and rotting, while those who managed to effect their escape to the mountains are still wandering there, in the very heart of winter, almost naked, with bare feet, without a roof over their heads, without food of any kind, trembling with cold, hunger and fear. The father, the mother, the children of one and the same family, no longer recognizing one another, are, in a sepulchral voice and with bloodshot eyes, asking each other whether they know what has become of their fathers, their husbands, their mothers, their children; if any one has seen or heard of them; whether they are alive or dead.

THE CROWNING HORROR.

The inhabitants of the village of St. George, 800 souls in all, Greeks entirely, flying before the Circassians who had attacked and destroyed their village, managed to hide themselves in a large cave near Kara Dere. The Circassians, ever thirsting for Christian blood, were scouring the country in search of victims, and finally fell upon and discovered the place of refuge of these unfortunate people, and immediately tried to effect an entrance into the cave. In this, however, they were baffled, the entrance to the cave being well guarded and bravely defended by the refugees. This show of resistance on the part of the people, and the fact, perhaps, that three of their number were mortally wounded by the shots fired from within, seemed to exasperate them the more, and after two or three attempts to effect an entrance, but without success, they determined by any possible means to put immediately to death those within. They accordingly set to their infernal work, and by means of crowbars they ultimately succeeded in opening a hole on the roof of the cave, through which without loss of time they proceeded to pour a large quantity of brimstone and asphalte, to which they set fire by firing their guns through the hole. As a consequence the inside of the cave was in a few moments filled with smoke so dense that the poor people dropped down one by one,

DYING OF SUFFOCATION,

* * and the souls of eight hundred martyrs fled almost simultaneously toward the foot of the throne of their Creator, the Almighty. Out of the eight hundred who entered the cave only eighteen were saved, almost by a miracle, having on first entering the cave taken their stand at the furthest end of it, and having after the Circassians had taken themselves off exulting no doubt in their abominable work, come out of that immense grave by dragging themselves over the dead bodies of their fellow-villagers of yesterday.

Of those who had fled to the mountains, the husbands were in utter ignorance as to the fate of their wives, the wives as to that of their husbands—the fathers had lost their children, mothers their daughters. Large numbers of young girls were carried off by Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, countless women were dishonored, and afterwards tortured to death, while parents, seeking in agony for their children, were seized, despoiled of all their property and shot in cold blood. It becomes impossible to describe at length the atrocious deeds committed, the murders, the pillage, the rapes, the massacres, the mutilations, or to fix the number of young girls that were carried off. No less than six thousand carts were laden with plunder and young girls. Three hundred of the population of Viza are lying about in the streets of the town dead and mutilated, presenting a most ghastly aspect. Eight hundred souls who had taken refuge in a cave were burnt alive by the Circassians. The number of the massacred at Viza has not been as yet exactly ascertained.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

A Handy Thing to Have About to Defeat Claims.

The Debate In the House on Paying Rebel Mail Contractors.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Confederate archives, which the Government purchased some years ago, played a conspicuous and important part in the legislation of the House of Representatives on Friday and as the case stands at present, resulted in the saving of several hundred thousand dollars to the Treasury. The subject under consideration was a bill to pay mail contractors for services in the Southern States before the war, and which has been pending since the extra session of Congress. The Republicans have resisted the passage of this bill, mainly on the ground that it was the entering wedge to opening the door for other Southern claims. In the course of the discussion, from time to time, party feeling has run very high; and when the bill was last under consideration, two weeks ago, Conger, of Michigan, and Reagon, of Texas, had quite an animated debate, the former affirming, the latter denying that the Southern Confederacy had taken possession of postal property May 31, 1861, the date up to which the bill proposed that the contractors should be paid. It was also used as an argument against the bill that no evidence had been produced to prove that these claimants had not been compensated by the Confederate Government for the very service for which they asked the Federal Government to compensate them. The idea that there was any force in that argument was indignantly repudiated by Southern men, who said these claimants had not been compensated one dollar's worth by the Confederacy. On Friday, when the bill came up again, Conger read from the Confederate archives a proclamation issued by Reagan, from Montgomery, Ala., on May 20, 1861, and directing all Postmasters in the South to hold possession of locks, bags and other property of the United States for the benefit of the Confederate Government. Money and stamps are not included in the proclamation. Following on the heels of this came Willets of Michigan. He, too, had been delving among the Confederate archives, and to some purpose, for he made a discovery which exploded with surprising effect among the Southern members. He read extracts to show that the Confederate Government had not only seized the property of the United States, but presented undoubtable proof that the Confederacy had paid railroads and individuals for the very service which it was proposed to pay for under the pending bill.

Mr. Regan was the first to express surprise. He declared that what had been read had passed entirely from his recollection, if he ever knew it. He would not vote to pay a dollar to any man or corporation that had been paid by the Confederacy for this service. Mr. Blount of Georgia, declared the revelation entirely new to him, and affirmed that he never conceived that the Confederacy had made these payments. In view of what had been read he would not vote for the bill unless it was so guarded as to exclude from its provisions any man who had ever received a dollar from the Confederacy for that service. Mr. Randolph Tucker was also surprised. He said that which was read was from the Confederate archives, which had lain concealed for thirteen years. Southern men had not access to them, but he thought he had a key to the whole matter, and would have more to say at some future time. For the present, however, he could not vote for the bill. He wanted it recommitted until further examination could be made, and he had no doubt that the honor of the Confederate Government in the matter, and of those who acted with that Government, would be vindicated. The result of the whole affair was that Southern men abandoned the idea of passing the bill at present, and an attempt was made to take it from the Committee of the Whole and recommit it to the Committee on Postoffices. This was, however, resisted by the Republicans, who seem determined to make as much political capital as possible out of the matter. The bill remains in Committee of the Whole, and it can not be got out of there for two weeks except by unanimous consent, or by suspension of the rules, neither of which is likely to be obtained. Of course the Radical Republicans will claim that the Southern men knew of these things all the time, and were practising deception to get the money out of the Treasury; but in spite of their assertions no honest man will doubt that Reagan, Blount, Tucker and others spoke the exact truth when they said they did not know of the existence of the facts brought out to-day, or that, if they ever did know of them, they had forgotten them entirely. Cox of Ohio, took occasion to say that, speaking for himself and for others around him, notwithstanding what had been read to-day, they could not doubt the candor and good faith of Reagan. His conduct in the House had proven his worth, and justified the esteem in which he was held, and it was not surprising he should have forgotten what was done in hours of excitement fifteen or sixteen years ago.

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

The debate on the appropriation to prevent timber depredations took a very wide range in the House yesterday, and raised a question which it seems impossible to settle—whether the Democrats in the Forty-fourth Congress had reduced the expenses of the Government $40,000,000, as the Democrats claim, or only $12,000,000, as Foster and other Republicans claim. As the House was in Committee of the Whole, Randall took the floor to defend his former assertions, and while he merely reiterated his previous financial statements while Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, it was interesting to see a genuine element of leadership again on the Democratic side, if it was only for a brief period of time. In a few moments he demolished all of Foster's fine-spun theories, and sustained again his position that there had been a marked reduction of expenses under Democratic rule.

PACIFIC RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

The members of the Senate Judiciary Committee have an understanding that the Thurman Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, reported by that committee a few days ago, is to be taken up next Tuesday and considered until disposed of, and they claim strength enough to pass it, notwithstanding the antagonism of the members of the Committee on Railroads, who have a bill of their own, differing materially from the Thurman bill. The Railroad Committee's bill is in the interest of the railroads, while the Thurman bill is in the interest of the national Government. The former provides for a smaller deduction for a sinking fund, and proposes that a portion of the lands granted to the railroads shall be taken back by the Government in part liquidation of their indebtedness to the Government.

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SEE splendid offer of LANDS TO COLONIES, individuals and Government HOMESTEADS in another column.

DEPOPULATE THE CITIES.

A Society for Inducing Emigration to Western Lands.

Capitalists Aiding Idle Consumers to Become Producers.

An Interesting Chapter on Colonization.

Messrs. Frank W. Smith and Leverett Saltonstall, Directors of the Boston Society for Aid to Land Ownership, arrived in the city on March 7th from a general tour of examination of Western lands. They were met at the Monongahala House by a number of our capitalists, who were anxious to learn of the Society's plans and projects with a view of benefitting the idle men our own city. The consultation was held in one of the parlors and was informal.

Mr. A. W. Bell, at whose in instance the Bostonians stopped in Pittsburgh, introduced Mr. Smith, who proceeded informally to give his views on colonization and explain the plans of the Boston society. He prefaced his remarks with a brief argument on the necessity of draining the large cities of the surplus of people and putting them into agricultural pursuits. He cited the case of France which, with a population about the same as this country and not one-third the territory, has 6,000,000 people in agricultural pursuits to about 3,000,000 in this country. France is one of the wealthiest nations in the world, which is owing to her large agricultural developments. The increase in the number of billiard and liquor saloon keepers in this country in the last decade was about 400 per cent., while the increase in farmers in the same time was only 25 per cent. This is evidence of the influx of people from agricultural districts and pursuits into large towns and their branches of business. The evil results of this large surplus of consumers over producers is apparent everywhere in the numbers of idle men.

With a view to remedying this evil, a Board of twenty-one Directors was established in Boston about four months ago, further purpose of encouraging colonization. Their plan is to purchase large tracts of land, divide them into smaller tracts of 160 acres and sell them to capitalists with the understanding that each purchaser must lease eighty acres to settlers who would improve the same. Their purchase of such large territories would give them the advantage of cheap prices, which would accrue directly to settlers. The first purchases are to be made by capitalists and the settlers selected must be frugal, thrifty and industrious men. As an inducement to the settler for industry and frugality he should have an agreement with the capitalist that he could purchase the farm as soon as able at the original price paid by the capitalist, and ten per cent. interest on the latter's money. The capitalist who would thus be doing a work of philanthropy would also be, securing at the same time a good rate of interest on this portion of his investment, and on the investment in the other eighty acres of his original purchase would derive profit from the increased value of the land, rendered by the improvement of contiguous patches, as the parts improved would be arranged like the black patches of a checker board.

The Boston Society sent out three directors—Messrs. Smith, Saltonstall and anothert—o examine land grants. They had traveled over all the roads of importance west of the Mississippi, and were most favorably impressed with Kansas and Nebraska. The speaker thought that the colonists should locate on lands in pretty nearly the same lattitude as that which they leave; people of Southern States in Texas and New Englanders in Western States further North. Both Nebraska and Kansas offer excellent advantages to settlers and the Boston society are about to negotiate for tracts of land in the latter State. The land can be sold to settlers at from $2 50 to $6 per acre according to its nearness to the railroads. The soil is excellent for raising corn and fruit in the eastern part and wheat, etc., in the Western part, though of course either product mentioned can be raised in either part of the State. The speaker had instance after instance pointed out to him where settlers paid for their farms from the proceeds of the first crop.

The Boston Society will positively offer no encouragement to tramps and would offer most encouragement to men with some means. A settler should have a few hundred dollars with which to begin. He should have enough money to live carefully for one year and could easily flourish after the first crop has been produced. The capitalist, owner of a section, could however encourage a frugal and industriour man without means whom he knew to be such by assuming all risks himself—not by turning over cash to the seller but by furnishing tools, seed, etc., through a Superintendent of the colony chosen by the Society.

Many of the settles in Western States make themselves land poor by buying too large farms. Forty acres are sufficient for a man of moderate means, the speaker thought, and the settler should at first pay great attention to shade and fruit trees. Fruit culture is sure of success. The case was pointed out to the speaker of one grower who had raised in one year 4,000 bushels of apples from a farm of thirty-five acres. There is always a market for fruit, the importations of which from this country are largely increasing. A man with a wife and several children could start farming comfortably with $500 to $700 and be assured of success, and two or three young men with $200 each could band together and soon pay for their farm. Comfortable houses can be built out of sod at a mere pittance and very cheap houses could be made in Chicago and shipped west ready for putting together. The society will probably adopt this plan of furnishing temporary houses.

This and much more Mr. Smith said, and to all he added that the details are largely theoretical as yet, but the society hopes to soon put them into practice—probably this spring yet. Mr. Saltonstall followed giving a very interesting address on the subject of colonization and a clear explanation of the ways of New England farmers. Lack of space prevents the publication of his points and those, too, of Mr. Bell. We may simply add that the project of the Boston society seemed to be very favorably considered by the Pittsburgh capitalists present and a similar organization may be effected here.

A WEALTHY PAUPER.

An Inmate of the Allegheny Home Falls Heir to $40,000.

An aged pauper named Lawrence Hienman, who has been an inmate of the Allegheny Home for the past fifteen years, has fallen heir to a fortune of $40,000. The money has been left him by a deceased relative in Germany. The first intimation that he received of the welcome news was a few days since through parties in Allegheny, who are endeavoring to procure from him his power of attorney for the purpose of recovering the money. He resolved not to give them that privilege without the consent of the Poor Board and he informed them of his good luck. That body, after considering the matter, advised him not to do so, until, at least, they had been assured pay for his boarding at the Home for the period that he has remained there. It is likely now that the Board will get his power of attorney and procure the money.

PREACHERS ON THE TARIFF.

Presbyterian Clergymen Hear Dr. Bittinger on the Subject.

A Ministers' Life Insurance Scheme.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association met Tuesday in the Session room of the First Presbyterian church of this city, the President, Rev. W. T. Beattie, in the the chair. Several clergymen present were invited to sit as corresponding members. The question of admitting reporters to the meetings of the Association having been raised, it was resolved that while this was not desirable, that there was no objection to members furnishing to the press minutes of discussions and results interesting to the public.

DR. BITTINGER ON FREE TRADE.

Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, read a paper upon Free Trade in advocacy of such a policy. Some of the points made by Dr. Bittinger were these: Protection belongs to the category of monopolies; aristocracy is a monopoly of blood; slavery, of labor; protection, of manufacturing capital. Free Trade is the principle upon which we do our marketing; we go where we can get the most for our money. As to the matter of balance of trade, profitable trade implies a balance of trade against the trader; he sends out of his shop ten thousand dollars' worth of goods and takes in—in goods and money—eleven thousand. The balance is against him and he congratulates himself on the fact. Free Trade is the system of civilization, illustrations of which point Dr. B. drew from the policy of the middle ages, when all possible means of burdening trade were resorted to. Again, protection is confessedly but a temporary policy; it is a means in order to its own extinguishment.

HOW OTHERS VIEW IT.

Rev. Mr. Holland stated that one of the largest manufacturers in the city had expressed much satisfaction at the fact that the Association had turned their attention to this subject, and the wish that his views might be discussed among the outside public. The same gentleman promised that the largest hall in the city should be at the Doctor's service for such a discussion, though he could not guarantee to him a respectful hearing.

Rev. Mr. Bacon claimed the best protection to American industry was found, first, in stability of legislation, and, secondly, in the intelligence and effectiveness of the American workman. He referred the Association to an article he had furnished to the September number of *Harper's Magazine* of last year.

Rev. Mr. Wotring attacked Dr. Bittinger's position in regard to balance of trade, referring to the evil results of a drain of specie from the country.

Rev. Dr. A. Williams admitted the axiomatic character of some of the enunciations of Dr. Bittinger, but claimed that human society was not in a normal state.

Rev. Mr. Holland urged that whatever fosters international trade promotes international good will, and discouraged war.

MINISTERS' LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME.

At this point the discussion was interrupted, that the Association might listen to Rev. R. B. Dilworth, of Union City, Pa., in an explanation of a scheme for mutual life insurance among ministers of all denominations. It contemplates an enlistment, in the scheme, of stated clerks, secretaries of conferences, &c., so far as to make them depositories of the mortuary assessments. The assessments, in case of the death of a member of the Association, range from one dollar to four, according to the age, at entrance, of the person upon whom the assessment is laid. The Ministerial Association of the M. E. church had that morning taken favorable action in the premises, and several had joined. Mr. Dilworth was listened to with much interest, but, in consequence of the parenthetical character of the hearing given him, no official action could be well taken.

The discussion of the question assigned was then resumed and prosecuted by Rev. McKaig, James Parke, Jr., (by special vote invited to address the meeting,) and Rev. L. W. Bacon.

LIVE STOCK RING.

Tax Paid It By the Western Producers.

Its Exactions Estimated At $4,500,000 Per Annum—Cruelty to Live Stock.

On Monday last J. F. Russling appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington, and gave some interesting testimony as to the existence of a live stock ring. which raised quite a sensation. Pittsburgh is interested, as well as the other great cattle markets of the country, and therefore we give the gist of Mr. Russling's testimony.

The ring seems to have been discovered in a suit brought by Charles Potter and other stockholders of the Erie Railroad against Receiver Jewett. In that suit it is set up that the Receiver made an unlawful and fraudulent contract with Nelson Morris add other persons, whereby he paid to them $15 for each and every car shipped over the Erie Railway; that these moneys, paid out of the trust funds, amounted to $400,000 for which no service was rendered. The ring is called a ring of "eveners." It controls the entire transportation of live stock and receives $15 per car, no matter by whom the cattle may be shipped. The profits from this source amount to $1,000,000 annually. The ring also controls the stock yards at the only points on the trunk lines where cattle are allowed to stop for food and water. There the ring owns hay and feed, which is sold at fabulous prices. In Chicago hay costing $8 per ton is sold for $30, in Pittsburgh hay costing $10 per ton is sold at $37 50, and in New York hay costing $14 is sold for $50. From the $15 on each car the profit is $1,000,000; from the hay another million, from yarding the stock half a million—making a total of two and a half millions.

Russling showed that the law relative to cruelty to animals is not a correct copy. The third section provides that the lien authorized by the law shall attach according to the first section. The Revised Statutes provide that it shall attach as declared in Section 4,453. That makes the law inoperative, as Section 4,453 prescribes steamboat regulations. This is either a trick or a serious blunder. Russling showed that, notwithstanding recent freight changes, railroads have made contracts at $30 a car sufficient to occupy them until the opening of the season. He thought live stock could be carried at handsome profit for $70 a car, whereas the charge is now $115. The saving of the $15 a car, which goes to the Eveners' Ring, and of $30 on transportation, with profits of hay and yardage, would reduce the cost of transportation and consequent tax on consumption $4,500,000 annually upon cattle transported to New York alone.

Russling read a letter written by S. W. Allerton, and addressed to Steele, of North Carolina, member of the Commission, which states the old man who made a statement before the committee that 1,320 hogs died in one train at Pittsburgh, exaggerated. There were but 682 dead hogs, and they died on an excessively hot day, when hogs died in the stock yards. Russling referred to many statements made by Allerton in regard to the transportation of cattle in palace stock cars, sale of cattle, prices received for transportation, &c. He then made a lengthy argument in favor of amendments that he had prepared for House bills No. 2,206 and No. 2,346, which are designed to correct the cruelty practiced towards live stock, by neglecting to feed and water them properly on the cars. The amendments provide that no railroad company within the United States, over which live stock or any other animals are conveyed, shall confine the same in cars for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours without unloading them for rest, water and feeding, for a period of at least seven consecutive hours, unless prevented by accident or other unavoidable causes; or shall carry animals in a cruel or inhuman manner by over-crowding them. When unloaded they shall be put into dry, covered pens, and shall be provided with an abundance of sound food and properly watered. The amendment also provides against discrimination by railroads. Any person failing to comply with these provisions are liable to prosecution for misdemeanor. The fine is not less than $100 nor more than $500, or punishment may be inflicted by confinement for one year. In addition to the provisions mentioned above there is one which gives an agent of a Humane society privilege to ride on cattle cars and attend the unloading and feeding, &c.

TEETH! TEETH!

Great Reduction.

January 5.—From this date I will for $6 extract the teeth without pain and furnish as beautiful, strong, first-class, durable, good fitting, well made, finely finished serviceable and natural appearing set of teeth as is made in the world for $8 and warrant them for life. My work has stood for twenty years superior to all others.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
Surgeon Dentist, 278 Penn Avenue.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19, 1878.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of P. W. Arnold, at Palmetto, Campbell county, Ga., one half of Single Number Ticket No. 9,693, Class "B," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the First Capital Prize of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on Tuesday, February 12, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of One Dollar, sent by the home office of the company at New Orleans, La., through correspondence, in reply to a letter by mail with one dollar enclosed to "M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans," and that the amount was promptly paid by a check on the Louisiana National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

A. JUMONVILLE,
ww Runner Louisiana National Bank.

For Painless Extraction of Teeth

The best place to go is to the large steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is the most skillful surgeon-dentist in the State, and never fails.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Final Passage of the Banking Bill.

The House Passes the Usury Bill to a Second Reading.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The House bill prohibiting the sale of vegetables without license in cities of second and third classes was affirmatively reported.

The bill creating a State Banking Department passed finally after a heated discussion, participated in among others by Mr. PEALE against and Mr. FISHER in favor. In the course of his remarks, the Senator last mentioned took occasion to refer to the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs in terms other than complimentary, intimating that clerks drew salaries for little or no work. The reports of the Auditor General he considered utterly worthless, characterizing them as frauds, tricks and shams. The bill passed by a vote of yeas 26, nays 14. All Republicans except Mylin and Roebuck voted yea; all Democrats except Bussy voted nay.

The Text Book bill was amended and reported.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The amount appropriated to the Corporation Tax Investigation Committee for expenses was increased to $2,000.

The House supplement to bill 102 was amended, extending the time of payment of taxes one month.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FRAZER introduced a bill to prohibit destroying, removing or injuring of embankments or breakwaters protecting property along streams or rivers.

The new county bill passed second reading applies to Luzerne county.

The bill to prevent the charging or taking of usurious interest was amended in a number of particulars, and was discussed at length on second reading by Messrs. Sherwood, Jackson, Long, Wise and Speaker Myer.

At the conclusion of Mr. Myer's remarks the House adjourned until afternoon, at which session the bill passed to second reading.

The general new county bill intended to apply to Crawford county was defeated on second reading. A motion to reconsider was voted down.

James Weir, a prominent banker of Harrisburg, was stricken with paralysis, and is in a critical condition.

A WEALTHY MISER'S DEATH.

The Grovelling Life of Jerry Tullis and its Miserable Close.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes a remarkable story of the life of Jerry Tullis, of that city, who died last week from sickness caused by lack of food and by self neglect and exposure. Tullis was worth $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 in real estate, bonds, &c., most of which he had accumulated by extreme economy and close but strictly honest dealings. He owned a large amount of property in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; was the heaviest land-owner in Butler, a wealthy county adjoining this, and owned about one hundred acres of land in Iowa and Missouri. He was very peculiar in his habits, buying his clothes only at second hand and living at cheap restaurants. He had been ill for some time before his death, but refused to employ a physician on account of expense. He was a man of fair education and studied law with Mr. Carey of Cincinnati, in order to fit himself to attend to his own business and save attorney's fees. He was very eccentric and self-denying in his habits, avoiding society, living in a wretched, dirty room in an obscure alley, or in a log hut on one of his numerous farms; dressing wretched, having the appearance of a third rate tramp. He was unmarried and had few friends or relatives. He remarked shortly before his death that he cared little what became of his property except that he hoped those who got it would enjoy spending it as much as he had its accumulation.

An Interesting Young Man.

[San Juan (Cal.) Times.]

A physician well known hereabouts was recently called to see a lady who was reported to be suffering with terrible pain. The physician hastened to the residence of the lady and found her in bed. He felt of her pulse, looked at her tongue and commenced writing a prescription. She said to him: "Doctor, I don't think you understand my case." "Oh, yes I do," said he, "I understand it very well." After a little while the lady remarked to him again: "Doctor, I don't think you know what's the matter with me; that you understand my condition." The doctor replied: "Oh, yes I do, madame; I have a patient up town, a young man just in your fix, suffering with the same disease." An hour afterwards the lady gave birth to a ten-pound boy. How the young man got along our informant did not say.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Gold closed at 101 after advancing from 100⅞ to 101⅛. Carrying rates 4@3 per cent. Silver at London unchanged at 54¼ pence; here, silver bars are 119½ greenbacks; 118¼ gold. Silver coin ¾@1¼ per cent. discount. Governments active and strong. Railroad bonds firm; Ohio & Mississippi seconds advanced four per cent. State securities steady.

There was continued activity and buoyancy in the share list at the Stock Exchange in the early dealings, when prices advanced ¼@1¼ per cent., the latter in Michigan Central, which rose to 63½. Lake Shore advanced to 64¼, Northwestern Common to 40⅜, preferred to 69⅜, St. Paul Common to 40⅛, preferred to 74½, Western Union to 80¾ and Morris & Essex to 71½. During the afternoon there was a reaction from the best figures of the morning, caused by realization, but the list continued to display a strong undertone. The Western Union directors to day declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the quarter ending March 31st. The dividend is payable April 15th, and the transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. The quarterly statement shows the net profits for the current quarter, based upon official returns for January, nearly complete returns for February and estimating the business for March, will be about $712,475. The surplus on hand, after paying the dividend, etc., will be $136,743.

Transactions aggregated 171,000 shares, of which 3,500 were New York Central, 9,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwest common, 11,000 preferred, 2,000 Wabash, 15,000 St. Paul common, 3,000, preferred, 20,000 Lackawanna, 2,300 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 4,000 Ohios, and 22,000 Western Union. Wabash earnings show a decrease of $13,000 for the first week in March.

Close—Money closes easy at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $264,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $289,000. Clearings, $18,000,000. Sterling dull; long 85; short, 87.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup. '81.	106	5-20s, '65, new	104
5-20s, '67	106⅜	5-20s, '68	108½
New 5s	104⅛	New 4½s	102½
New 4 per cts.	101	Currency 6s	118½
10-40s	104¾	10-40s, coups.	104⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	37	Tennessee new	35
Virginia, new	27	Virginia, old	31
Missouri 6s	106¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. U. T.	79¾	C. C. C. & I.	30
Quicksilver	17¼	N. J. Central	15
Do preferred.	30¼	Rock Island	101½
Pacific Mail	21	St. Paul	39½
Mariposa	1¼	Do preferred.	71⅞
Do preferred.	1⅜	Tol. & Wabash	15
Adams Ex	100½	Fort Wayne	90
Fargo Express.	86	Terre Haute	4
American Ex	48½	Do preferred.	13
U. S. Express.	49¾	C. & A	68¼
N. Y. Central	107½	Do preferred.	99
Erie	10	O. & M	8¼
Do preferred.	24½	Del. & Lack	47⅝
Harlem	145	A. & P. Tel. Co.	19⅝
Mich. Central	62¾	Mo. Pacific	1½
Panama	128	B & Q	1½
Union Pacific	70½	H. & St. Joe	10½
Lake Shore	63⅝	Central Pacific	6
Illinois Central	75½	Union	6⅝
P. & C.	69½	Land Grants	6
N. W. C.	40¼	Sinking Fund	96
Do preferred.	69½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 13.—Consols for money and account, 95 5-16; 5-20s '65, 104; do. '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 105¼; Erie, 11¼; do. preferred, 25⅛; Illinois Central, 76½; Pennsylvania Central, 28¼. Linseed oil, 25½. Turpentine, 24½. Tallow, 38¼s.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes 110f. 7½c.

ANTWERP, March 13.—Refined petroleum 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton in good demand and freely met at 6½@6⅝s; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,950 bales. California white wheat, average, 11s 2d@11s 8d; club 11½s@12¼s; red western spring 9½@10¼s; do winter 10s 10d@11¼s. Flour—western canal 24@26s. Corn — old western mixed, 27½@28d; new do 25⅜s. Oats 3s. Barley 3¾s. Canadian peas 36½. American clover seed 40@42s. Pork 51s. Beef, prime mess 82s. American lard 37s. Fine American cheese 68d. Bacon—long clear, 26½; short clear, 27½. Fine American tallow 40¼s. Spirits petroleum 7¼d; refined 10¾d. Linseed oil 26½d. Common rosin 5¼d; pale 12d. Turpentine 26s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 13, 1878.

The markets were firmer to-day in many articles, while in some articles of produce, as butter and eggs, prices are weak and declining. Very few changes in the way of prices and transactions are occurring.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In both butter and eggs prices have a downward tendency. The demand is good yet stocks are accummulating, which tend to depress prices. There are no features to note in other articles in the produce line.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $4 00@4 50; medium, $1 75@2 00, inferior, $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ℘ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 24@26c; prime roll, 18@22c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 12½@13½c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 12@14c; Limberger, 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $8 00@9 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 9@10c per doz.; limed, 4½@6½c.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per ℔, 4@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, $1 50@1 75, yellow, $2 00@2 25; yellow, per bush, 75@80c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 34@37c; mixed lots, 30@40c; do. from store, 40@45c; in bbls, $1 25@1 50. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 55@65c per pair; ducks, 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per ℔, 11@12c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from; store $4 75@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The wheat market in the West is gradually declining notwithstanding efforts of speculators to bolster up prices. The decline in wheat is having a depressing effect in flour, which some dealers predict will fall twenty-five to fifty cents per barrel during this week.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 28@1 30; Southern white, $1 30@1 33. Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 25@1 28; medium do, $1 22@1 25; Northwestern spring, $1 10@1 25.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@47c; mixed, 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c per bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75c per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $9 00@9 25; white wheat, $7 00@7 25; red wheat, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin, $5 60@5 85; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour 6 50@6 75; Rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 75@5 00 ℘ bbl; $2 00@2 25 per 100 lbs.

CORNMEAL—58@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 00@17 00; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ℘ 100 lbs, $1 20@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Both coffees and sugars continue firm yet prices are low. Quite an active business is being transacted in these lines, as also in most other articles in the grocery market. Provisions continue unsatisfactory.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	℘ ℔.	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio...21	@21½c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	@21 c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio....20	@20½c	Black " "	30c
Good Rio....19	@ c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio 17	@ 18c	Standard A.. 9⅝	@
Java.........26	@28 c	Metrop'n A... 9¼	@
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B	@ 8½c
Rio in papr's.20	@21 c	Ref Yellows. 8	@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk..20	@21 c	Molasses do.. 7½	@ 7¾c
Java in pap's	@27 c	Cut loaf	@10¾c
Java in bulk.26	@30 c	Crushed	@10½c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson.25c	@$1 00	Granulated	@10 c
Gunpowder...35c	@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.......30c	@ 80	Strictly ch.......48	@ c
Japan.........25c	@ 75	Strictly prime...45	@ c
Oolong........30c	@ 80	Prime............43	@ c
Souchong.....25c	@ 75	Fair.......... 37	@
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina.......7	@7¼c	Irish soap, ℘ box	$3 90
Starch.		S. S. Star, ℘ box	6 65
Pearl.......... 3¾	@4 c	Babbitt's best, ℘ bx	6 75
Silver gloss	9 c	Gold do	
Corn..........7¾	@10 c	Extra olive do	3
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city, ℘ ℔	9 c
Chicago corn	8½c	German mottled do	6¼c
Spices (whole).		California, ℘ box	4 20
Cloves.........45	@ c	Soda.	
Allspice........18	@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs.	4½c
Cassia........28	@31 c	Do as'ted pap's	6 c
Nutmegs......1 10	@1 15	Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6½c
Pepper.........15	@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2¾c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple flv'rd	50c	Star, full w'ght	14 c
Prime " "	47c	Stearine.......10½	@11c
Choice sugar syrup	50c	Mould	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ℘ ℔	8½@	Pig pork clear, 100 lbs per kit	3 75
Shoulders	6½@	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ℘ ℔	8
Bre'kf'st bcn,	8½@	Do., ½ bbls, ℘ ℔	8½
Dried beef, do	11½@12	Do, ref'nd in t'rcs	8½
Beef tongues sugar cured ℘ doz	6 00	" " ½ bbls-	9
Bacon shoulders, ℘ ℔	5½	" " bk'ts	9½
B, short r sides, do.	6¾	" in 3-℔ caddies	11
B, clear sides, do.	7	" 5-℔ "	10¾
Mess pork	12 25	" in 3-℔ pails	11
Pig pork clear, 50 lbs per kit	3 50	" 5-℔ "	10¾
		" 5-℔ "	10½
		Ham sausage	7

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 13, 1878.

Crude ruled lower to-day and the market closed with a downward tendency. Refined quiet.

CRUDE.

United, $1 58@1 60; shipments, $1 79@1 80.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11⅞c; New York, 12c; Pittsburgh, 10½@11c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 15; country make, 98c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TIDIOUTE, March 13.—Petroleum market, $1 75@1 77½ for shipment.

TITUSVILLE, March 13.—Upper road market opened quiet and steady at $1 80@1 81¼.

PARKERS, March 13.—Petroleum market firm at $1 62½ bid.

OIL CITY, March 13.—Market opened quiet and steady at $1 60 bid, advanced to $1 63½, closing with heavy sales at $1 60. Shipments yesterday 23,000 barrels; sales to-day 381,000 barrels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1878.
Reported specially for The Post by W. G. Gish.]

Pittsburgh.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of local cattle during the past week have been very light, hardly enough here to make a market, and prices advanced 15 to 20 cents per hundred on good, and 10 to 15 cents on fair to medium grades, and all sold. We do not look for any improvement in our Eastern market, as there is a full supply of through cattle. There has been a fair demand for stockers of 800 to 1,000 lbs average, at 3½ to 4 cents. We quote as follows: Best, 1,500 to 1,600 ℔s, $5 00@5 25; good, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s, $4 75@5 00; good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s, $4 50@4 60; fair, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, $4 10@4 25; stockers, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50@4 00. Bulls and cows $2 75@3 50.

HOGS.

The hog market for the past week has been the worst we have had for years. The latter part of last week it was almost impossible to sell light or York grades at any price, while good Philadelphias are in fair demand at 15 to 20 cents off from our last report. The supply since Monday has been very light, but still there is very little change in prices from last Friday and Saturday, and the demand light. Below we give the rulings of to-day's market, which is slow, but about all sold: Best Philadelphias, $4 15@4 20; fair do $3 90@4 00; best Yorkers, $3 50@3 60; fair do $3 40@3 50; common light, and pigs $3@3 25; roughs, $2 50@3 00. Prospects fair.

SHEEP.

The receipts for the past week have been fair and there is no change in prices worth noting since our last report. We quote: Best, 120 to 130 ℔s, $5 50@5 70; good, 100 to 110 ℔s, $5 00@5 25; good, 80 to 90 ℔s, $4 50@4 60; common, 70 to 80 ℔s, $3 25@3 50. Prospects fair at these prices.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,900 head, against 2,740 head for the same time last week; demand active and exceptionally strong, offerings closed out before twelve o'clock at an advance on Monday's current rates equal to more than ¼c; commonest to best native oxen and steers 7¾c to dress 55 ℔s, to 10¼c to dress 57 ℔s, inside figures for car load light Ohio cattle, 980 ℔s. outside price for two car loads Ohio steers, 1,400 ℔s; fat bulls $3 60@4 00 ℘ 100 ℔s, live weight; 18 car loads still fed Cherokee cattle at 8¾@9c, to dress 55@56 ℔s; exporters took 650 at 9@9¼c, to dress 56 ℔s. Sheep—Receipts, 2,700 head, against 6,000 head for the same time last week; market quiet and firmer; ordinary to good sheep $5 31@6 05 ℘ 100 ℔s; prime and extra $6 25@6 50; one car load fine wooled wethers, 114 ℔s, at $7 00; spring lambs $7 60@8 00 ℘ head. Swine—receipts, 5,600 head, making 7,400 head for two days against 8,480 head for the same time last week; live doing better; 8 car loads ordinary and fair light hogs at $3 85@4 00 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—receipts, 8,500 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market a shade stronger; mixed packing slow at $3 00@3 45; light fairly active at $3 50@3 65; heavy $3 60@3 95; some unsold. Cattle—receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,200 head; shipping steers steady and firm at $3 70@5 00; stockers in good demand at $2 70@3 80; cows $1 75@3 50; bulls $2 00@3 25; oxen, $3 25@3 75. Sheep—receipts, 1,200 head; market strong; sales at $3 75@4 65.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 13.—Cattle—receipts 1,054 head; total for the week 4,167 head; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through. Sheep and Lambs—receipts 800 head; total for the week 4,500 head. Market firm and in active demand offerings light; fair to good western sheep at $4 50@5 35: extra $5 75; all disposed of. Hogs—receipts 3,910 head; total for the week 12,225 head. Market dull and declining in limited demand; Yorkers, light weights to good selected $3 40@3 87½; heavy grades generally unchanged; some sales rather lower.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 13—Cattle firm and an active shipping demand for good butchers. Market quiet and unchanged: stockers in good demand; prime to choice shippers, $4 60@5 10; butchers $3 35@3 85; cows and heifers, $3 25@3 75; stockers and feeders, $2 80@3 85; receipts, 1,600 head. Hogs steady; light, $3 10@3 30; packing, $3 20@3 30; butchers to fancy, $3 30@4 00; receipts, 2,700 head. Sheep in actual demand for good; common to choice $3 00@4 35; extra heavy shipping, $4 50@4 75; receipts, 350 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton dull at 11@11⅛c; futures weak. Flour—receipts, 12,710 barrels; low grades scarce and steady; better kinds a fair supply; market dull; prices unchanged. Rye flour dull at $3 00@3 80. Cornmeal dull; western at $2 50@2 99. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; receipts, 140,000 bushels; No. 3 Milwaukee $1 19; No. 2 Detroit $1 24@1 25; No. 1 spring $1 30; No. 2 red winter $1 32@1 33; No. 1 do $1 35; No. 1 white $1 37; No. 2 northwest and Michigan unchanged. Barley dull; No. 2 Canada 83@85c; No. No. 1 do 90@92c. Malt unchanged. Corn higher and in moderate demand; receipts, 72,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 49@53½c; steam mixed 52¾@53½c; No. 2, 55@55½c; steam white 56c; steam mixed March 53@54½c; April 53¼@53¾c. Oats steady; receipts, 24,000 bushels; western mixed 34¼@35½c; white western 36@38½c; No. 1 35½c; No. 2 35c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes 14¼@17¼c; jobbing 14¼@18¾c, gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 7⅜@7⅝c; prime 7¾c; refined demand fair and market firm at 9@9¾. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow unchanged. Rosin steady at [illegible]@62½c. Turpentine 30½c. Eggs heavy; choice western 12½@13c. Leather dull and unchanged; hemlock sole, Bueno Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22c; California and common 20@21c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 32@55c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 10@24c. Pork firm at $10 00@10 50. Beef quiet and unchanged; western long clear middles steady at 5¼@5½c. Lard—prime steam at $7 20@7 25. Butter heavy, firm and unchanged; western 7@22c. Cheese 7@13c. Whisky quiet at $1 07. Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake quiet but steady at $17 12½@17 25; pig iron quiet and unchanged; Russia sheeting $10 50@11 00, gold; nails firm; cut $2 60; clinch $4 25@5 50; horseshoe No. 8, $20 00@26 00.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton weak and irregular; sales 3,850 bales; ordinary 8c; good 8¾c; low middling 9⅝c; middling 10⅛c; net receipts 5,593 bales; gross, 7,100 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,920 bales; continent 3,451; stock 377,307 bales. Flour dull; superfine $4 25; double $4 75. treble $5 00@5 75; high grades $6 00@6 50. Corn firm at 48@53c. Oats easier at 36@37c. Cornmeal dull and lower at $2 35@2 40. Hay quiet; ordinary $12 00@15 00; prime $14 00@15 00; choice $17 00@17 50. Pork quiet but firm at $10 50. Lard steady; refined tierce $7 25@7 75; keg $8 00@8 25. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders loose 3⅝c; packing 4c; sides abundant and dull; short rib 5c; short clear 5¼c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib 6¼c; clear 6½c. Sugar cured hams 7@9½c as to size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 00@1 06. Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 14½@17¼c. Sugar—demand light but holders firm; inferior to good common 5¼@6¼c; common to good common 6½@7c; yellow clairfied 8@8½c. Molasses in good demand; common 16@18c; fair 20@22c. Rice quiet; ordinary to choice 5¼@6¼c. Bran scarce and firm at $1 10. Gold 1¼@1⅜ per cent. on sight; exchange on New York par; sterling 489½.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat inactive and lower; No 2 Chicago spring gilt edge $1 06½; regular $1 05¾ cash; $1 05¾@1 06 March; $1 05¾ April: $1 05¾ May; No. 3 $1 00½; rejected 83c. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 42⅜c cash; 42⅜@42½c April and May. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 23⅜c cash; 24½c April; 26⅜c May. Rye firm at 54½c. Barley steady and in fair demand at 45@47½c. Pork—demand good and tending upward at $9 30 cash; $9 32½@9 35 April; $9 45@9 47½ May; $9 60@9 62½ June. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $7 00 cash for April; $7 07½@7 10 May; $7 15@7 17½ June. Bulkmeats quiet unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat 68,000 bushels; corn 179,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat 64,000 bushels; corn, 165,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 13,600 bushels.

Close—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; $1 05½@1 05¾ April; $1 06@1 06⅛ May. Corn unsettled but generally higher at 42¾c cash and April; 42⅞c May. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork firmer and advanced 2½@5c. Lard firmer at $7 02½@7 05 April.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Flour dull; superfine $3 50; extra $4 50; Pennsylvania family $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $5 50@6 00; high grades and patent $6 00@8 00. Wheat quiet and weak; amber $1 29@1 32; red $1 27@1 29; white $1 31@1 34. Corn quiet; yellow 53c; mixed 52½@52¾c spot and March; 52¾c April. Oats firm; white western 35@35½c; western mixed 32@33½c. Rye dull and unchanged at 65@68c. Provisions steady; pork $10 50@11 00. Beef—India mess 24@25c. Hams 8½@9½c. Lard easier; city kettle 7¼@7½c. Butter quiet; creamery 36@38c; Western Reserve 23@25c. Eggs flat; western 11@12c. Cheese unchanged; western full cream 12½@13c. Petroleum nominal; crude 9¼@9⅝c; refined 13¾c. Whisky strong; western $1 06. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 25; extra white Michigan $1 28¼; amber Michigan spot $1 23¼; seller April, $1 23½; seller May, $1 22; No. 3 red winter $1 14; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 20. Corn steady; high mixed 44½c; No. 2 spot 44½c; seller May held 46½c bid; No. 2 white, 43½c; rejected 41¾c; damaged 34½c. Oats inactive. Cloverseed—mammoth $4 80; choice $4 62; prime $4 62; No. 2, $4 40. Receipts—Flour, 200 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Flour, 400 barrels; wheat, 37,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 28¼; No. 2 red winter seller April and May $1 22½. Corn dull; No. 2 seller May 46c; rejected 41¾@42c. Oats quiet; 31c for white; No. 2 do 29¼c. Cloverseed quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Cotton quiet and steady at 10½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; red $1 10@1 12. Corn in good demand at full prices, 40c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher at 28@32c. Rye quiet but steady at 61@63c. Barley dull; prime fall 45c. Pork nominally unchanged $9 75@10 00. Lard steady and in fair demand; steam $6 90; kettle $7 25@7 50. Bulkmeats quiet but firm; shoulders $3 37½; short ribs $4 85 cash; $5 15 buyer May; short clear $5 12½. Bacon quiet but steady at $4 25, 5 62½, 5 87½. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 03. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil easier at 57@58c. Hogs firm with an improved demand; common $3 00@3 30; light $3 40@3 55; packing $3 45@3 65; butchers' $3 65@3 75. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 870 head.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—Flour dull. Wheat opened firm, but declined ½c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 14; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 12½; No. 2 $1 08¼; March, $1 07½; April, $1 07⅜; May, $1 07⅞; No. 3 $1 02@1 03. Corn nominal; No. 2, 42½c. Oats firm; No. 2 25¼c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 54½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring fresh, 56c; April, 53½c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess pork dull at $9 25 cash and $9 40 for May. Lard—prime steam $7 00 cash; $7 07½ for May. Dressed hogs nominal and unchanged, at $3 50. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 38,000 bushels.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Cotton quiet at 10½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 18; amber and white $1 20@1 22. Corn in good demand; white 43c; mixed 41c. Oats dull; white 33c; mixed 30c. Rye steady at 60c. Hogs steady at 9@12c. Pork firm at $10 50. Lard—Choice leaf tierce 7¾@8c; kegs 8¼@9¾c. Bulk meats higher at 3¼@3⅜, 5@5⅛, 5¼@5⅜c. Bacon quiet at 4@4⅛, 5⅝@5⅞c. Sugar cured hams 7¾@9c. Whisky steady at $1 03. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 52@55c; ungraded 50@52c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white 38½@42c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 37@38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 35@87. Wool dull and unchanged for all kinds.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Business continues moderate with package and department goods. Cotton goods in light demand at first hands but fairly steady. Prints moving slowly. Pacific prints reduced from 6 to 5½c. Ginghams in good request. Men's wear—woolens quiet.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids		Magn's calc	75 @1 00
—Acetic	12 @ 18	Do Carb	32 @ 38
—Citric	71 @ 75	Manna ℔	50 @ 55
—Oxalic	18 @ 20	Morph sul	3 90 @4 15
—Sulph	2½@ 4	Nutmegs	95 @1 05
—Tartaric	50 @ 55	Oil anis ℔	2 60 @2 80
Alcohol g	2 10 @2 25	Castor ℔	12½@ 16
Aloes.		Cinamn ℔	1 20 @1 40
—Cape	30 @ 32	Cloves ℔	2 80 @2 90
—Socot	65 @ 75		
—Am Carb	17 @ 20	Cod liv'r	2 25 @2 50
—Am Aqua	6½@ 10	Lemon	2 80 @3 30
—Annatto	50 @ 55	Linseed	60 @ 65
Ashes.		do boiled	65 @ 70
—Soda	3½@ 4¼	Neatsfoot	80 @1 10
—Bal Cop	45 @ 60	Olive gal	1 75 @2 00
Bay Rum	2 10 @3 50	do qts doz	5 00 @10 00
Bark.		do pts doz	2 50 @3 50
—Cassia	27 @ 30	Origan ℔	50 @ 80
—Cn'h r'd	1 25 @1 35	Pepprm ℔	3 30 @3 50
—Cinch pal	70 @ 80	Rosmry ℔	1 00 @1 50
—Cinch c'm	20 @ 40	Sassafrs ℔	60 @ 75
Black Lead.		Sp'rm gal	1 60 @1 75
—Amer'n	4 @ 6	Tan'rs gal	55 @ 58
—E India	11 @ 12	Wh'le gal	74 @ 80
—German	6 @ 8	Winte'n ℔	2 90 @3 10
Blue Mass	47 @ 50	Opium ℔	5 00 @5 25
Blue Vi'tr	10 @ 11½	Pl Paris	3 75 @4 00
Borax ref'd	10 @ 12	Potass.	
Br's roll	4 @ 5	Bichr'm ℔	17 @ 20
Flor Sul	5 @ 6	Chlorate	27 @ 32
Calomel	75 @ 80	Iodide ℔	3 65 @3 85
do Eng	1 60 @1 70	Putty ℔	2¾@ 3
Camphor R	22 @ 35	Quinine	3 00 @3 10
Canthrs ℔	@1 50	Rosin ℔	4 50 @4 75
Ch'm G ℔	27 @ 30	Root.	
do R	40 @ 40	Genti'n ℔	8 @ 12
Chl'frm ℔	90 @ 95	Gin E I ℔	11 @ 14
Cloves ℔	40 @ 45	do Jamca	22 @ 24
Cochineal	88 @ 95	Ipecac p ℔	1 88 @
Con Lye	3 75 @4 00	Jalap ℔	@ 70
Copperas	2 @ 8	Liquorce ℔	12 @ 14
Cream Tart	33 @ 35	Rhubarb	1 50 @2 00
Cubebs ℔	18 @ 20	Sarsaparilla	35 @ 40
Cudbear	25 @ 35	Senega ℔	1 00 @1 10
Em'y E ℔	8 @ 10	Valer'n ℔	38 @ 40
Ether Nit	38 @ 42	do Ger ℔	@ 25
do Sulph	65 @ 70	Sal ammon	15 @ 17
Ex Lgw ℔	13 @	Epsom ℔	3 @ 4
Liq Cal ℔	35 @ 40	Soda ℔	2 @ 3
Italian ℔	25 @ 30	Seeds.	
Sicily ℔	@ 22	Canary ℔	4½@ 5½
Fustic ℔	3 @ 4	Hemp ℔	4 @ 5
Galls Al ℔	@ 37	Cardam	2 30 @2 50
Gum.		Mustard	@ 12
—Arabic s'ts	25 @ 27	Senna A	28 @ 30
—do select	30 @ 48	do E I	22 @ 24
Myr'h T ℔	50 @ 60	Soda.	
Shellac ℔	30 @ 40	Bi Carb ℔	4½@ 5½
Trag s'ts	60 @	Soap cast	10 @ 12½
do flake ℔	90 @1 00	do white	15 @ 18
Hofm'n A	48 @	Sugr l'd ℔	25 @ 28
Indigo M	1 00 @1 20	Turp sp'ts	38 @ 42
do S F	1 10 @1 25	Varnish.	
Iodine ℔	5 00 @5 20	Copal gal	1 00 @1 40
Jni Berr ℔	7 @ 9	Japan gal	65 @1 10
Lead r'd ℔	2¾@ 3¼	Dam'r gal	1 50 @1 75
Mac ℔	1 00 @1 10	Ven red ℔	2 @ 3¾
Madder ℔	12½@ 16		

The Broom Market.

Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per Dozen
No. 1 brooms (plain handles), 2 strings	$1 50
No. 2 brooms (plain handles), 2 strings	1 75
No. 3 brooms (painted handles), 2 strings	2 00
No. 4 brooms (painted handles, velvet), 3 strings	2 25
No. 5 brooms (painted handles, velvet,) 3 strings	2 35
No. 6 brooms (painted handles) 4 strings	2 75
No. 3 carpet (velvet finish) 4 strings	3 25
No. 4 carpet do do	3 50
No. 5 carpet do do	3 75
No. 3 parlor (brace finish) do	3 75
No. 4 parlor do do	4 00
Hotel brooms, to order	$3 50@5 00
Cane brooms, for factories	4 00@4 50
Toy brooms, fancy velvet finish	1 25@1 50
Whisks (6, 8, 10 and 12 inch) plain	1 00@1 05
Whisks (6, 8, 10 and 12 inch) fancy	1 25@1 30
Stable brooms	5 00
Platform brooms	4 00
Mill brooms	5 00

DIED.

MALONEY—On Tuesday, March 12, 1878, at 8:10 A. M., ELLEN, daughter of Patrick and Ellen McNulty, and wife of John J. Maloney, aged twenty years, eight months and four days.

CUNNINGHAM—On Monday afternoon, March 11, 1878, at 2:50 o'clock, Capt. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, in his fifty-first year.

STRASSER—At Tidioute, Tuesday, March 12, 1878, at 9 P. M., ALICE J., second daughter of Joseph and Maria Strasser, aged seventeen years, three months and fifteen days.

SMITH—On Tuesday, March 5, 1878, at 8 o'clock, JENNIE, wife of John B. Smith, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

RAY—On Tuesday, March 5, 1878, at 5 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM RAY, in the sixty-third year of his age.

LAUGHLIN—On Wednesday morning, March 6, 1878, at 10:30 o'clock, HUGH LAUGHLIN, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

LANG—On Wednesday afternoon, March 6, 1878, at 3 o'clock, JOHN FREDERICK LANG, aged seventy-six years, two months and two days.

GLENN—On Wednesday evening, March 6, 1878, at 6½ o'clock, W. RALPH GLENN, son of Capt. W. J. and M. E. Glenn, aged two years, three months and four days.

LARE—In Philadelphia, March 7, 1878, at 1:30 A. M., Mr. JOSEPH S. LARE, one of the proprietors of THE PITTSBURGH POST, in the forty-first year of his age.

RAHE—On Thursday, March 7, 1878, MATTHIAS RAHE, aged sixty-eight years.

LOVERIDGE—At Aiken, South Carolina, March 5, 1878, in the eighteenth year of her age, HATTIE, youngest daughter of S. M. and A. C. Loveridge.

CHAMBERS—On Thursday evening, March 7, 1878, at 6 o'clock, WALTER GROVE, infant son of John and Sarah Chambers, aged five months.

PEARSON—On Friday, March 8, 1878, at 4:30 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY PEARSON, relict of Joseph Pearson, deceased, aged seventy-five years.

KNAKE—Saturday afternoon, March 9, 1878, at 2 o'clock, of membranous croup, TESSIE, infant daughter of Herman and Teressa Knake, aged sixteen months.

BOYD—On Saturday, March 9, 1878, at 4 o'clock P. M., of pneumonia, JOHN BOYD, in the sixty-third year of his age.

McAFEE — On Sunday morning, March 10, 1878, at 3 o'clock, BERNARD McAFEE, in the eightieth year of his age.

GILLOOLY—On Sunday, March 10, 1878, at 3½ P. M., Mrs. CATHARINE GILLOOLY, in the ninetieth year of her age.

O'BRIEN—On Monday, March 11, 1878, at 6:10 P. M., THOMAS O'BRIEN, aged forty-three years.

McMILLAN—On Monday morning, March 11, 1878, at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. McMillan, deceased, aged sixty-four years.

FEILTY—On Monday morning, March 11, 1878, at 1 o'clock, PATRICK J. FEILTY, in the twentieth year of his age.

Things to Remember

When you have the toothache: That you can have immediate and painless relief by visiting 278 Penn avenue. That Dr. Quincy A. Scott's pleasant anæsthetic is absolutely safe.

Lamp Chimneys.

The following are the latest quotations:

OLD STYLE OR LIP.

	Per dozen.
No. 0, round or oval	85
No. 1, round or oval	90
No. 1, round or oval, ex. heavy 7 oz.	$1 25
No. 2, round or oval	1 25
No. 3, round or oval	1 90
No. 1, lighthouse	90
Miniature	70
Crown	90

SUN.

NO. 0, straight bulb or oval	85
No. 1, straight bulb or oval	90
No. 1, straight bulb or oval ex hy 7 oz	1 25
No. 2, straight bulb or oval	1 25

Cordage and Rope Market.

Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	12¾
⅜ inch diameter	13¼
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	13¾
Tarred rope and lath yarn	12¼

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¼
Sand pump rope	14¼

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	10¾
⅜ inch diameter and upward	11¼
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter and upward	11¾
Hay, spoke and leather twine	10¾
Sisal lath yarn	10¼

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of MARIAH R. GAMELICH, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to
WM. McBRIDE,
mh16:3tW Administrator.

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES M. BORLAND, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to
JOHN MOODY, Executor,
mh16:3tW Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs Tuesday, May 14, 1878.
mh13 eWslmc&Wmh16 4t

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Are now showing their new stock, comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES AND NEWEST STYLES introduced in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, &c.

AT PRICES STILL LOWER THAN THOSE OF LAST SEASON.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

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